nen more accurate information ned and diffused in relation to signts who are asking us to aid signtly fear the whole object will seepute, unless some system se-denfidence shall be speedily de-

et his class of our charities.
with these considerations, I beg you,
and such of your readers as may be
to act in the case, to determine

For the Roston Recorder E DONE FOR THE WEST

and with you in the

cr.-I fully agree with you in the teastern Christians must do much West than they have done, or are

I further accord with you in the in all their efforts to aid their west-in the great work of furnishing the de with the means of literary and

on, there is great need of careand discrimination. Amidst the

on, would stand in the way of

e operation, would stand in the way of high the present exigencies of our and the west imperiously demand. In-old not be surprising, if it should be that since the attention of the public turned to the west, and while informa-

turned to the west, and white fefective and imagination busy, so that peared like trees walking," some mis-been made even by those who occupy stations of influence in the community. eds some one then to hold up the rid-

vision, and by a careful collection

estern enterprise as soon as the

s, has 14 or 15 colleges within its ar its borders. While New Eng-

Jean to norders. White New Eng-Jean Landson of Inhabitants and nearly be number of students, has only 12 The University of Athens, Ohio, has meome of 2 or 3000 dollars, arising gramment funds. Miami University

Commence if you please Institute at Marietta, Ohio.

About 20 miles north of

bout 20 miles east from eserve College at Hud-

northwest of this is the Ohio

Athens, Ohio, with an annual in-it 3000 dollars a year. About 60 est from Athens is the Baptist Col-

kenyon College, at Gambier. Six-from Gambier, is Oberlin Insti-20 miles east from Oberlin, is the aiversity. About 20 miles east from

ege, at Canonsburgh. About f Canonsburgh is Washington

a had trace out the loca-

ely new, are elevenColleges.

Miami University at Oxford.

Two causes contribute to this. trative newness of the coun-

churches of New Engarity foundations, to educate y few students who resort to

purpose of acquiring a

while the common mind lays to every unhallowed in-

posed to every unnationed in-ay be brought to bear upon it. logues of Western Colleges, and under is on the list, it will be mination that but few compara-

preparing to enter college, or education which is here ob-

n schools, in order to qualify

school house in every district, shed colleges in proportion to the numunity. The New England

the collegiate department.

add, that if such a meeting should ope all agents from "the west" who Boston, at the time, will be present ed to express their views on the sub-

BUMSTEAD & SON, 113 Washington str ND SHOES.

HIBITION

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on the Tee

RGERY; viz. remorit

dren's tooth, will receiv

RECORDER.

WILLIS, Proprie fathers managed these things

RELIGIOUS. gn Semination gn Sir,—It is I presume admitted polightened patriot at well as Chris-phicary institutions of "the west,"

system of common school education is the inclined plane by which our young men are raised to the higher walks of literature and science. This leaves no broad chasm between the educated and the uncellucated. Few indeed can be found who are not educated in some degree. It is not necessary therefore that boys, here as at the west, should go to college to learn those things which are taught in our common schools. This system of establishing a great many colleges, while common education is neglected, is like building a house without a foundation, or erecting light houses on mountains high and difficult of access, in order to dissipate the fors. Already there are 20 colleges in the vestor students are there in the event of the west of the search of the west and territories, and yet how many more students are there in the ecollege departments of them all, than in the institutions of Yale and Harvard? The truth is, there are in most parts of the west continued and program and more than Harvard? The truth is, there are in most parts of the west, colleges enough and more than the college departments of the west, colleges enough and more than the college departments of the west, colleges enough and more than the college departments of the west, colleges enough and more than the college departments of the west, colleges enter as the college in the section of country the state of the west of the search of the west of the west of the west, colleges on the vester of the search of the west of the west, colleges on the vester of the search of the west colleges on the vester of the search of the search of the west of the west colleges on the vester of the search of the se leaves no broad chasm between the educated and the uneducated. Few indeed can be found who are not educated in some degree. It is not necessary therefore that boys, here as at the west, should go to college to learn those things which are taught in our common schools. This system of establishing a great many colleges, while common education is neglected, is like building a house without a foundation, or erecting light houses on mountains high and difficult of access, in order to dissipate the fogs & darkness which cover the vallies with gloom. Already there are 20 colleges in the western states and territories, and yet how many more students are there in the college departments of them all, than in the institutions of Yale and Harvard? The truth is, there are in most parts of the west, colleges enough and more than enough, to educate all whose circumstances permit them to acquire a liberal education—or that may be educated by the charities of the church. In my next, I stall endeavor to show that the great and indispensable work now to be done, is to give to the west, a system of common school education, and to furnish suitable teachers for that purpose. Until this is done, much

ers for that purpose. Until this is done, much of the charities of the Christian public will con-tinue to be thrown away, if expended in college buildings, Sabbath School efforts, Bible and

The Presbytery of South Carolina, in their late " narrative of the state of religion, hold the following language:-

following language:—

The misguided and mistaken zeal which funalize in the North, have attempted to manifest for the people of color among us; and which has received imprudent encouragement, not, perhaps, from the General Assembly, but from Synods and Presbyteries of our order, has had already an unhappy effect; and is tending to close, and we fear, unless something is done to prevent this interference, will finally close, the door of our usefulness, as Presbyterians, among this class of our population. ovent this interference, whi many occupancy for of our usefulness, as Presbyterians, among the class of our population. We look forward prevent this interference, will finally close, the door of our usefulness, as Presbyterians, among this class of our population. We look forward with horror to the day, when Presbyterianism will only be another name for Abolition, or Emancipation; as some are evidently disposed to make it. Do not mistake us here, brethren. Do not suppose that this horror anticipated, is in consequence of any pecuniary loss which we may sustain by such an event. In view of other, and more awful consequences, that is truly a matter of minor, indeed, of no importance. We allude to the misery, and bloodshed, which would necessarily follow in the train of such an event—and the total exclusion of any man, professing to be a Presbyterian, from the privilege of preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ, to this people. If brethren, who profess to love the cause of Christ—to love the colored people who are in a state of bondage among us—only knee how great an injury they were doing this people, by their untimely, imprudent, injudicious interference, if they could believe that their measures and efforts would ultimately prevent Presbyterians from ever preaching, or instructing our exerciation the truth of salvation; we must think

## N. YORK ANNIVERSARIES.

terians from ever preaching, or instructing our servants in the truths of salvation: we must think,

would no longer attempt to mar our peace, neddling with our civil institutions.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY. Abstract of the 7th Annual Report, prepared by the Sec

for reason, Mr. Editor, why any fix Western Country, with half the and only about one tenth the number who are wishing, or whose cirpernit them to acquire a liberal eduld have more colleges than all the And I know not why more colore funds are needed to educate the West, than in this part of the fet what is the fact. Ohio with inhabitants, and less than 300 colors, has I 4 or 15 colleges within its Abstract of the 7th Annual Report, prepared by the Secretary.

This Society is principally occupied in sustaining Chaplains for Seamen in Foreign Ports; and the report is occupied chiefly with brief accounts of what has been done at each of the different stations. We notice them in their order. CANTON. Rev. Edward Stevens, Chaplain.—

This is the oldest station. Mr. Stevens has pursued his labors steadily through the year, with no interruption, except for about one month in September last, when in consequence of the with no interruption, except for about one month in September last, when in consequence of the troubles with the British government, the Chinese interdicted the passage of all boats on the river. The number of American vessels at Canton during the last senson was 75. On hoard of 22 of these ships public worship was held on the Sabbath, and in some of them on several Sabbaths in succession. During the season there were also at Canton about 90 British vessels, and from 20 to 25 of other nations. Since the expiration of the charter of the British East India Company, and the opening of the port of Canton Company, and the opening of the port of Canton to free traders, the facilities for usefulness to the to free traders, the facilities for usefulness to the Seamen's Chaplain has been somewhat increased. While this barrier to free trade was kept up, British sailors very seldom, if ever, were allowed to mingle with those from other ships, even in a religious assembly. The free traders are under no such restraint, and our Chaplain has repeatedly had the privilege of hoisting the Bethel Flag on an English vessel, while English officers and sailors have frequently assembled on the deck of an American ship for the Alleghany College at Mead-About 80 miles south of Mead-iversity of Pennsylvania, at Pitts-nty miles say south of Pittsburgh, assembled on the deck of an American ship, for public worship. The total number of ships at Canton in a year, reckoning all nations, is about 200. They are manned by at least 4,000 sailors, a large proportion of whom can understand the English language, and are in a situation to receive benefit from the labors of a devoted Chap-Colleges, and you will find, that mass of a territory less than that mashire and Vermont, and in a

ceive benefit from the labors of a devoted Chap-lain. The Chaplain can also do something for the advantage of Chinese sailors and boatmen, and many thousands of these will eventually be brought under his influence. Hayra. Rev. David De F. Ely, Chaplain.— Mr. Ely supplies the place of Mr. Mines, the ann at Marietta, and passing far about 150 miles, you come far Ripley, Ohio. "Nearly op-tucky side, is the Methodist a. About 60 miles northeast Mr. Ely supplies the place of Mr. Mines, the first Chaplain at that port, who left the station last October. The Seamen's congregation at thavre is not large. A small "upper room" is the only place of assembling, and that place is unfavorably situated. Better accommodations are necessary to the success of the enterprise. It has been proposed to raise \$10,000 to defray the expense of erecting a chapel. A subscription has been commenced, and more than \$1,200 College in the neighborhood of But then it should be resuch is the state of Common on in the West, that a much of students acquire a liberal ed-partion to the inhabitants than in

SANDWICH ISLANDS. Rev. John Diell, Chap-SANDWICH ISLANDS. Rev. John Diell, Chap-lain.—The port of Honolulu, in the island of Oahu, was selected as the station of a Seamen's Chaplain, that port being the chief place of re-sort for the whale ships. Mr. Diell continues his very acceptable labors here. A convenient chapel has been erected, and two reading rooms for seamen, logather, with a least of the chief. for scannen, together with a dwelling for the Chaplain. The chapel was opened in the month of November, 1835, and the rending rooms in March following. Every facility is thus afforded to seamen for religious instruction; and seveed to seamen for religious instruction; and several hopeful conversions have taken place. In the year 1833, there entered the port of Honolulu 106 ships and barques, employed in the whale fishery; and 20 ships, barques and brigs, and 3 schooners, employed in the merchants' service. Between 3 and 4,000 seamen are thus annually brought within the reach of our Chaplain.

These three stations were all that were oc-cupied at the last annual meeting. During the year something has been attempted at several other points.

other points.

Marseilles. Rev. Charles Rockieell, Chaplain.—Mr. Rockwell was ordined as Chaplain to Marseilles, in September last, and sailed from Boston in the United States frigate Potomac.

He was requested by Captain Nicholson to maintain religious services on the Sabbath dur-

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1835.

work. As the warm weather advances and

the large ships leave Mobile, it is expected that Mr. Williams will visit the principal towns in the State of Alabama, in order to secure some aid for the society.

HAVANA. This port was explored in January last by Rev. J. A. Copp, an agent of this society. There are at Havana annually about 1,000 sail of square rigged American vessels, about the same number of Spanish, and half as many more of English, German, and French. At least 10,000 American seamen are at Havana every year, and the prospects of usefulness to a chaplain would be great. But there are many difficulties to be overcome, the principal of which arise from the exceeding jealousy of the government.

ment.

New ORLEANS. The Mariners Church, which was commenced in New Orleans several years since, has long been in a ruinous condition. The basement story was finished, and leased for stores, but of the remainder of the building the walls only were raised. The basement has been leased for \$1,600 per annum, and with this income, the debt incurred for the erection of the building thus for her been bearing the for the section. building thus far, has been paid. The Rev. J. A. Copp, as an Agent of the American Seamen's Friend Society visited New Orleans in February last, and aided by his exertions the Directors of the Mariner's Church have digestered Directors of the Mariner's Church have digest-ed a plan which it is thought will enable them to finish the buildings. The plan is to obtain \$10,000 in loans, payable in ten years, with in-terest at 8 per cent, which payments they can effect by the income arising from the basement story. The books for subscription are open, and it seems probable that the money will be raised.

LOCAL INSTITUTIONS. Stretching along the coast of the United States there are eighteen ports of more or less consequence, where there are organized societies for aiding in the moral and spiritual improvement of seamen, and in ten of these ports the preaching of the Gospel is regu-larly enjoyed, viz. in Portland, Salem, Boston, New Bedford, Mystic Bridge, New York, Phila-delphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and Savanush. In Apalachicola, in West Florida, a Seamen's Friend Society has also been formed. iend Society has also been formed.
THE LAKES AND BOATMEN'S CAUSE. A new

THE LAKES AND BOATMEN'S CAUSE. A new impulse has been given to this cause during the year past. At Troy and Utica the regular Bethel services have been usefully continued. The Chapel at Oawego, which has long been closed, is again opened. At Buflalo, a large subscription has been made for the creetion of a chapel, and the work is advancing. Some measures have been taken for the creetion of a Bethel Chapel at Pitchersh and a Bethel Sec Bethel Chapel at Pittsburgh; and a Bethel So-ciety has been formed at Cincinnati. The Chapel at Cleveland has been closed for the winter. A quarterly publication called "The Boatman's Magazine" has been commenced, which promises to be a valuable auxiliary to the

FUNDS. The society was represented in debt last year, since which heavy drafts have been made on its treasury, to pay for the Chapel, and Chaplains dwelling at the Sandwich Islands, to settle in part the arrears due for the labors of former years at Havre, to meet the current ex-penses of the Chaplains now in the field, and to send out others during the year. Since the last anniversary the Treasurer has received \$12, anniversary the Treasurer has received \$12,-267 71, and has paid out \$12,242 56, leaving a balance of \$125 15 in the Treasury; but there are outstanding debts against the society still uncancelled, a part of which is in drafts accepted and soon becoming due, of nearly three thousand dollars, so that a large sum must be raised dur-ing the present year to discharge these debts, meet the current expenses, and set the society free.

return operations. In a society must nover cease its operations till a Chaplain for seamen is stationed in every large port throughout the world. This work is now barely commenced. The openings before us are ample, and some of the demands for aid are pressing. Rio Janeiro, Batavia and Singapore are ports of great imthe demands for and are pressing.

Batavia and Singapore are ports of great importance at the present moment; and Lintin, Manilla, Calcutta, Bombay, Trieste, Cronstadt, Hamburg, Buenos Ayres, Callao, Valparaiso, with Lahaina, a large port in the Sandwich Islands, and Charles' Island, one of the Galipason are all places where sooner or later the gos; are all places where sooner or later Seamen's Chaplain must be found.

## AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

In commencing the nineteenth annual repor In commencing the nuncteenth annual report, the managers gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the Lord manifested during the past year. Since the last anniversary II new auxiliary societies have been formed, two of which are beyond the bounds of the United States, in are beyond the bounds of the United States, in the province of Texas. A considerable number of Branch associations have also been formed, in connection with larger auxiliaries. These associations, by keeping up several local depositories of Bibles and Testaments in a county, are found to be highly convenient and useful. They should be formed in every township and village, and the should be formed in every township and village, and the formed in the

should be formed in every township and viney or else a distributing committee should be forn ed in their place.

Receipts.—The sum received into the treasur from all sources during the year has been \$100 806 26, being an increase over the receipts of last year of \$12,195 34. Of the whole sum re-ceived, \$34,918 23 were received in payment for books; \$3,873 26 from legacies; \$34,021 02 towards foreign distribution; \$27,983 78 ordi-

Books imported.—As numerous emigrants a coming to the country, all of whom stand in need of the Scriptures, your Board have import-ed more or less copies in the Portugues, Italian, Dutch, Swedish, and Polish languages. Many of the latter were thankfully received by the Polish exiles who have taken up their abode

amongst us.

Books issued .- Bibles, 47,703; Testaments, 75,533; Total, 123,236; (in 11 languages) being an increase of 12,404 over the issues of the

Not less than fourteen or fifteen counties have been engaged in this re-supply. Eight townships of one county, which was supplied in 1829, were found to have 305 destitute families. Another county, supplied at the same time, was found to have 505 families destitute. Should all parts of the U. States be as destitute as the average of those lately re-explored, there would be found nearly or quite 30,000 households in need of the Bible. The managers would earnestly entreal the auxiliaries throughout the country to ascertain and supply the destitute around them without delay. The safety of Protestantism and of religion requires this.

protestantism and of religion requires this.

Grants to Sunday School Unions.—To the Sunday School Union of New York has been made a grant of 500 Bibles and 500 Testaments; to the Sunday School Union of the Protestant Episcopal church 500 Bibles and 2,000 Testaments; to the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Union of 500 Bibles and 2,000 Testaments; to the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Union of 500 Bibles and 2,000 Testaments; to the Massachusetts Sunday School nients; to the Massachusetts Sunday School Union 200 Bibles and 1,000 Testaments.

The number of poor children connected the schools of these Unions, and the great the schools of these Chrons, and the schools of these Chrons, and furnished with portance of having them early furnished with the Scriptures, led the Board, through the suggestion of several judicious laymen, to make

he above grants. the above grants.

Scriptures for the young.—The same motive which led to the above appropriations, together with a subject presented by the Maryland Bible Society, and which will be found in the entire report, have led the Board to lay before the society an important proposition, namely: THE UNDER FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE, WITH A BIBLE OR A TESTAMENT, PROVIDED SAID CHILD IS DESTIrer, which will require large expenditure and much labor, be adopted by the society, it is expected that the auxiliaries will purchase all the books they can for the work, and furnish them to all the children within their limits, and that when all their resources end, they will call on the parent society for books as a gratuity. This work should be entered on with faith, prayer, water and energy.

work should be entered on with faith, prayer, system and energy.

Seriplures for emigrants.—This is another subject which has attracted the attention of the Board and of some of the auxiliaries, particularly that of Pittsburg, Pa. 2,375 Bibles and 4,000 Testaments have been distributed among sixteen societies, so situated as to have facilities for meeting and furnishing the Scriptures to emigrants.

The sum of \$500 in money has been gramen to a Bible Society in France, in order that books may be furnished to emigrants when they embark at Paris. A recent letter from the Rev. Mr. Ely, American Seamen's chaplain at Havre, informs us that he had within a few days received and distributed nearly 300 Bibles and Testaments among the German and Swiss emigrants, including the superior of the statements among the german and Swiss emigrants. Testaments among the German and Swiss emi-grants, just as they were to depart for America, and that they were "received with no less sur-prise than gratitude."

Scriptures for Scamen.—The Board are happy to find the demand for the Bible to increase

among seamen, and also to witness an increasing disposition among the benevolent to supply them. Grants have been made during the year of nearly 3,000 Bibles and Testaments to societies along the seaboard, and near the lakes, for distribution among that long neglected class of men. Other grants have been made to seamen's chaplains and missionaries in foreign countries for the supply of destitute seamen. From the Rev. Mr. Medhurst, English missionary at Batavia, information has been received that he will see to the distribution of a hox sent on request, to the lamented Lyman and Munson, who were destroyed in Sumatra.

\*\*Agencies.\*\*—During a part of the year the Rev. among seamen, and also to witness an increas

Agencies.—During a part of the year the Rev.

Joseph Lane has been employed in Maine, the
Rev. Thomas Shepard in Massachusetts, the
Rev. John Bartlett in Connecticut, and Mr.
Leab Sach in Ver-

Rev. John Bartlett in Connecticut, and Sir-Joab Seely in Vermont. In the north part of New York, Mr. John C. Smith, and in the west part Rev. Daniel Clark, Jr., have been employed all the year. In Pennsylvania, Rev. John S. Ebaugh of the German Reformed Church commenced an agency in November last. He preaches and

nakes addresses both in German and English. In Ohio, Mr. James B. Walker and Rev. George Sheldon have been engaged a part of the year, and the Rev. James McEiroy of the Episcopal church is about to enter on an agency in the south part of the state, and in the north

part of Kentucky.
In Indiana, Mr. Philo Wright has spent a few months in the society's service, and Col. James McClung has done the same in Illinois. Both have closed their agencies.

Rev. George B Davis has been employed in
Missouri, with the exception of a few weeks

inployed in Illinois. Rev. Francis Bowman has been engaged for Rev. Francis Bowman has been engaged for the society in Georgia through the past winter, and will it is hoped, continue his service there and in South Carolina. Rev. William A. Shaw has labored three months in North Carolina.

Rev. Benj. Chase has been engaged a part of he year in Mississippi and Louisiana. In the province of Texas, Rev. Sumner Bacon has been employed a part of the time during

the year.

Some of the large auxiliary societies have some of the large auxiliary societies move employed agents of their own throughout the year. This is the case of the Maryland Bible Society, which employed the Rev. Ira A. Easter, and the Virginia Bible Society, which em-ployed Rev. Wm. M. Atkinson. Both of these

ployed Rev. Wm. M. Atkinson. Both of these gentlemen have been highly useful.

In South America, Mr. Isanc Wheelwright has been employed all the year, and with some good degree of success. From the Catholic laity he seldom meets with opposition, and some of the more enlightened of the clergy favor his chief.

object.

Foreign distribution of books.—To Mr. Wheel-Foreign distribution of books.—To Mr. W heel-wright, in South America, have been sent 1.750 Bibles and Testaments, mostly in Spanish, in addition to what he took with him, and 2,000 copies of the Gospel of Matthew. Other Spanish gospels have been sent to Buenos Ayres, New Grenada, Mexico, and Havana. They are designed for Spanish schools.

Rev. Win. G. Schauffler, for publishing the Psalms in Hebrew-Spanish, translated by Mr. S. who is desirous of having the whole Old Testament thus prepared for the 300,000 Jews in the Ottoman empire, who speak that tongue, Towards the circulation of the Persian Scriptures by the Rev. Mr. Merrick, in Persia, being the amount of a doubting for the donation for that purpose, from the Savannah (Geo.) Young Men's Bible Society, to be expended at the depot of the British and Foreign Bible Society at Constanting levels.

British and Foreign Bible Society at Constantinople.]

For Arabic Scriptures, to be procured from the British and Foreign Bible Society, and circulated by the Rev. Eli Smith in Syria,

For the purchase of Syriae Scriptures for the Nestorians in Syria, to be distributed by the Rev. Mr. Perkins,

To the Western Foreign Missionary Society at Pittsburg, to aid the circulation of the Scriptures by its missionaries in Northern India, (the books required, to be procured at Calcutta.)

Towards circulating the Scriptures at the Sandwich Islands,

For the same purpose in the Mahratta

For the same purpose in the Mahratta

Do. in Ceylon,
Do. in the Burman empire, by the aptist missionaries, For the circulation of the Bible in

Of the sum granted for the circulation of Biof the sum granted for the circulation of Bi-bles in China, \$1000 has been granted recently to the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society, to be at the disposal of its missionaries, the Rev. Messrs. Hanson and Lockwood, who are about to embark for Canton.

In the entire annual report will be found va-

In the entire annual report will be found various letters and communications from missionaries abroad, showing the propriety of the grants made, and that others and far greater will soon be required. It is perfectly obvious, in the language of the indefatigable Gutzlaff, that we have but just entered on a work of boundless extent, that the fields in every direction are just ripening to the harvest, that henceforth our own love for the Bible is every year to be tested, by our willingness to impart the same e tested, by our willinguess to impart the same lessing to those who are perishing without it

### AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

ract of the Tenth Annual Report, Presented, New York, May 13.

New Publications, fifty-five, of which nineteen Nete Publications, fifty-five, of which nineteen are Tracts in the General Series, and eight are volumes, viz. Abbott's Young Christian and Child at Home; Wilberforce's Practical View; Pike's Guide to Young Disciples, and Religion and Eternal Life; Gallaudet's Youth's Book of Natural Theology, and Child's Book of Bible Stories; and Memoir of H. Page. Whole number of the Society's publications, seven hundred and ninety-two. nd ninety-two

Among new Tracts, the Committee are en

Among new Tracts, the Committee are endeavoring to procure those in simple style, and especially narvatives adapted to interest the great mass of readers.

The Christian Almanae is published in seventeen distinct editions. Of the American Tract Magazine, 7000 are issued monthly; of the Monthly Distributor, containing specimens of new Tracts, 1,000.

EVANGELICAL FAMILY LIBRARY. The Society is about to issue eleven of its standard works; the Rise and Progress, Wilherforce's View, Edward's on the Aflections, Pilgrim's Progress, Saints' Rest, &c. in a series of volumes of about 400 pages, 18mo, with the above title.

Amount printed and circulated. Printed during the year, (in-cluding 109,000 vols.) 2,777,117 53,804,652 Do since the Society's formation, Circulated during the year, (including 95,873 vols.) 2,911,130 53,916,358 Do since the Society's forma-35,743,830 542,309,847 tion, 35 Gratuitous distributions, (in

6.006.477 309 distinct grants,) Of the Tracts, Barnes on the Traffic, Great Alternative, Annable Louisa, Harvest Past, Fool's Fence, Mischiefs of Slander, Conviction at the Judgment, and John De Long, from 52,000 to 68,000 have been printed during the year; of the Tracts, What art Thou? Aged Penitent, Horrors of Heathenism, Whole Family in Heaven; and Where is He? from 76,000 to 96,000

Receipts and Expenditures.
Received for publications sold, \$
Donations, including \$33,962,71 for foreign distribution, of which \$8000 is from the American Tract Society at Boston, and \$8,080,57 was raised by Ladies, 60,727,42

Total receipts during the year,
Paid for paper, printing, stereotyping, &c.
For foreign distribution,
Agencies for supplying destitutions of
our own country, raising funds, and
all other expenses, 943,035,91

ning in the Treasury. 892,307,81 The receipts for sales are nearly the same as

The receipts for sales are nearly the same as last year; the donations, and the total receipts are each greater by \$25,000.

Thirty-one Clergymen have performed short gratuitous agencies for the Society, and raised not far from \$5000.

The report directs attention to the Tract effort for Individuals; the volume enterprise, and foreign distribution as the TREE PROMISENT OBJECTS HOW BEFORE FOR FOR INDIVIDUALS. Personal effort and prayer for the souls of individuals is regarded as of unspeakable importance. It requires little Christian self-deaial, and little active faith in God, to enjoy the quiet of home, and all quires little Christian self-deaial, and little active faith in God, to enjoy the quiet of home, and all the luxuries of life, contributing, as occasion offers, for the conversion of the world, compared with seeking out our destitute fellow men in the highways and hedges, and there personally and perseveringly labor for their sulcation.

The Committee appeal to what has occurred

The Committee appeal to what has occurred under their own eyes in the City of New York, among a population, they would fain believe, as hopeless and far from God, and in circumstances as unfavorable to piety, as can be found in our land. Of the ten agents, now devoting them-selves each with a band of faithful condutors JOSEPH TRACY, EDITOR.

in as many wards of the city, there is not one to whom God is not giving cheering evidences of his blessing. About thirty souls were reported the dast mouth as hopefully born into the kingdom of Jesis Christ; and at the present time, there are a number, sought out by these laborers in their own places of abode, brought into the neighborhood prayer-meeting, or the house of God, who are earnestly inquiring, "What must I do to be saved?"

The Committee entreat that no one may regard

"What must I do to be saved?"

The Committee entreat that no one may regard
this work as applicable only to cities. It is equally
appropriate, wherever there are Christians to
pray and labor, and impenitent men around them
crowding their way to death. Personal Christian effort for the souls of individuals, is a grand

tian effort for the souls of individuals, is a grand institution of God for saving men; and applicable in the dense city and the sparse new settlement—in the family—in the walks of business—in the social communications of life—in Christian and in pagan lands.

The Volume Enterprise. The work proposed at the South one year since, of supplying every accessible family with one or more of the Society's standard volumes, has been prosecuted with energy in Virginia, under the direction of an efficient General Agent, and more than 12,000 volumes have been forwarded for the 12,000 volumes have been forwarded for the object. It is commenced under favorable auspices in North Carolina; and has been persecuted to

A Clergyman of the Reformed Dutch Church in Columbia county, N. Y. has already circulated without expense to the Society, more than 900 volumes in his own congregation and vicinity, for which he has paid §140; and many other clergymen and laymen in different parts of the country have done more or less in the same west.

The London Religious Tract Society has issued from three to four hundred valuable vol-umes, many of them in a very attractive style, which have gained a wide circulation, and ex-erted a powerful influence in favor of Evangelical piety.
Foreign Appropriations. Remitted in each

FOREIGN APPROPRIATIONS. Remitted in cash during the year.—To Chinn, 85,000; Burmah and Siam, 5000; Ceylon, 3,500; Mahrattas, 3,000; Sandwich Islands, 3,000; Singapore and Eastern Archipelago, 1,000; Syria and Persia, 1000; Smyrna and vicinity, 1000; Greece, 1,000; Turkey and Asia Minor 1000, Russin, 1,500; Germany.—Hamburg, 700; "Valey of Barmen." 300; France, 1,000; Moravian Brethren, 700; Northern India, 500; Orisas, 500; N. A. In-

300; France, 1,000; Moravian Brethren, 700; Northern India, 500; Orissa, 500; N. A. Indians 300. Total, \$30,000. About forty original publications have been approved during the year, in foreign languages; and at Ceyton, Rev. Mr. Knight of the Church of England, Rev. Mr. Daniel of the Baptist Church, and Rev. Messrs. Scudder and Winstein and Church of England, Rev. Messrs. Scudder and Winstein and Church or Chu low constitute a Committee to examine original publications in Tamul, reporting their charac-ter to the Publishing Committee, that they may be approved without being translated into English.

English.

A similar Committee for China consists of Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff, Rev. Mr. Bridgman, and Rev. Mr. Jones, at Bankok.

At the Sandwich Islands, 1983 pages have been prepared and printed in Hawaiian; and 166,000 copies issued the last year. An interesting communication has been received from Rev. Mr. Deitt, Scamen's Chaplain.

In France, the number of laborers is compara-tively few, though considerable is done by col-porteurs, plain pious men, who accompany their distributions by exhortations and prayers, and who are said to have given "more correct in-formation respecting the religious state of France, than has been furnished from any other source."

The Paris Tract Society have been author ized to use a portion of funds from this Society in employing Agents to visit the different church-es and departments, to excite Christians to ac-

tivity.

The Tract Society at Hamburg has wide fields for distribution in the south of Germany, Switzerland, the Rhine, Hanover, Lithuania, Prussia, upwards of 300,000 Tracts the last year.

The Tract Society in the Valley of Barmen has issued nearly 200 Evangelical publications with small means, and promises to be very use-

Russia .- The Tract friends at St. Petersburgh Ressta.—The Tract friends at St. Petersourga appear to be more active than ever before. In the year 1834, they printed 175,000 tracts in Russ, besides 5,000 in Swedish, and 1,000 in Mongolian. A number of new Tracts are in preparation, and they earnestly desire to issue such volumes as the Young Christian, Mother at Home, &c. Permission has been readily exerted to scient the Tracts are in the property of the scient the Tracts are the property of the tracts of the Process to present the present the Process to present the tracts of the Process to present the present the Process to present the pr at Home, &c. Permission has been readily granted to print the Tracts presented to the Censor. The Russian Church, unlike the Ro-man Catholic, is friendly to the diffusion of refi-gious knowledge through the press; religion is every where treated with external respect; and every where treated with external respect; and no Russian peasant has yet been known to refuse a Tract. Intemperance lamentally prevails, and Temperance Tracts are extensively circulated.

A number of valuable communications addressed to friends in St. Petersburgh are inserted in the Report, all of a cheering character—from the Archimandrite Alexander at Arsanas; from friends making long journeys into the interior; from Moscow; from Esthonia; from Finland; from Sweden; from the neighborhood of the Black Sea; from Astrachan, and Siberia.

The design has even been formed of entering China through Russia; and Chinese Tracts have been ordered from Canton to be sent to St. Petersburgh, and thence by the numerous Russian traders, who met the Chinese merchants at Kiactka, a town near the Chinese frontier, where all the immense trade between the two empires is conducted. It is an interesting fact, empires is conducted. It is an interesting fact, that the Rev. Mr. Swan found in the Royal Library at St. Petersburgh a copy of the Bibbe in Mantchu Tartar, and obtained permission to

in Mantch Tartar, and obtained permission to translate it.

MEDITERRANEAR.—A most interesting letter has been received from Rev. William G. Schauffler, Missionary to the Jews at Constantinople. Very valuable communications also from Rev. J. J. Robertson, D. D. who has the direction of the American Protestant Episcopal press at Syra, Greece. Among the works he has recently printed, are Horne on the Internal Evidence of the Scriptures, and Robinson's Scripture Characters from Adam to Joseph, translated into modern Greek. He has issued in all, 30, 255 copies, or 2,703,945 pages. It is believed the recent law regulating the press in Greece will not very essentially retard the circulation of Tracts.

of Tracts.

A letter just received from Rev. Dr. King at Athens, states that he circulated in January last, 3,600 school books and Tracts, being more than he had distributed in any previous month. INDIA.—There were printed in 1833, by the Mission to the Mahrattas 28,300 Tracts, or Tracts and Bable 1.414,900 pages. Tours for Tract and Bible

1.414,900 pages. Tours for Tract and Bible distribution, preaching, and the promotion of schools, are regarded as among the most important means of usefulness.

For the Tamul people, timeteen Tracts have been adopted during the year; and it is expected that two presses will hereafter be kept in constant operation in Ceylon; and that a new mission, with a large printing establishment, will soon be established at Madras.

The General Baptist Mission is occupying a

most important field at Orissa, a large and us country between Madras and Calcut-bracing the site of the temple of Juggur-At the car festival of this idol, Rev. Mr. naut. At the car festival of this idol, Rev. Mr. Sutton, now in this country, says he has seen at one time no less than 250,000 souls. On these occasions Tracts may be given in almost all the languages of India. Some very interesting examples are related of conversions by means of Tracts alone in connection with the Mission at Orissa, and in various other parts of India. The mission of the Western Foreign Missionary Society among the Seiks of Northern India, is opening a new field for Tract distribution.

on. Burnah,—The missions of the America BURMAH.—The missions of the American Baptist Board here are prosecuted with great energy; four presses and a stereotype foundry are in operation; and every thing affords encouragement to persevere in the arduous work of Burmah's conversion. The Board of the Baptist General Convention have gratefully acknowledged the co-operation of this Society, and used every means to render its appropriations in the highest degree useful. One of the tions in the highest degree useful. One of the presses has recently been removed to Ava, the "Golden City," and the capital of Burmah, where on some days Mr. Kincaid and his brethren have had from 900 to 900 hearers in two of the Zayats. The distribution of Tracts formula.

two of the Zayats. The distribution of Tracts from all the stations is active and promising. Some of the Burmans have been known to copy upon the palm leaf Tracts which had reached them in distant villages; and the Karens have sold their fowl to buy them.

A second interesting tour up the Irrywaddy from Rangoon to Ava has been made, in which Mr. Cutter estimated that they passed four hundred and forty-five cities, towns and villages, distributing Tracts among them till their supply was exhausted. Some were afraid to receive them; but others came "wading through the water," others "running down the sides of the banks and neimming off from the shore," and others still, "in hoats," "to get books which told about the new religion."

others still, "in boats," "to get books which told about the new religion."

SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA-—At Bankok, in Siam, Tract operations are commencing under favora-ble auspices by American missionaries.

The American Mission at Singapore have a

The American Mission at Singapore have a type foundry, presses, and complete founts of type in several languages. It is a free port, under the protection of the English government, and is visited monthly by not far from 140 junks and other native craft, from upwards of forty different ports of China, Siam, the Malayan peninsula, and the numerous islands of the Indian Archipelago.

China.—It is painful to reflect that a cheering letter received a few months since from the lamented Dr. Morrison is the last communication the Society are to expect from that beloved man. His last suggestion to American Christians which we have observed, is the sending out from this country a ship to mayigate the

out from this country a ship to navigate the shores of Eastern Asia, freighted with the word

shores of Eastern Asia, freighted with the word of salvation on the printed page.

The apostolic Gutzlaff still pursues his work with quenchless ardor—making tours for distribution, preparing original Tracts, and pouring his appeals upon Christendom to rouse her from her slumber over the wants of from three to four hundred millions of souls. So entirely has he identified himself with the Chinese, that they have even supposed him to be a native feigning himself a foreigner; and his acquainturee both have even Impore and his acquaintance I himself a fareigner; and his acquaintance I with their common and classic language, their habits of thought, is such, that as he thr out upon the multitudes his terse and thrilling appeals, he is often interrupted by shouts of im-

inderate applause.

The winter of 1833-4, he spent in Fokien province, where he distributed several tens of thousands of books; and in July last he commemced another extensive tour along the coast of China and to the island of Formosa, where hundreds and thousands of books were from time to time scattered among the ravenous multitudes almost in a moment, till he was stripped of every leaf. A number of communications just received show that he was never more ac

just received show that he was never more active; and with steadfast reliance upon God, was never more assured of ultimate success.

Many important facts are embodied in the report respecting the best methods of Chinese printing, the result of which is, in the opinion of those who have longest examined the subject, and who consider themselves as having made the test of experiment, that the herculean task of preparing punches and matrizes, and casting the Chinese characters in metallic type must be undertaken and urged forward to its completion, when printing and stereotyping in Chinese can when printing and stereotyping in Chinese can be done as now in European languages. The expense will be great; but it is believed the voice of the churches will be unanimous to bear it; and the Committee. voice of the churches will be unanimous to bear it; and the Committee have authorized the American missionaries in China, in connection with Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff, to appropriate a por-tion of funds from this Society in aid of the ob-

ject.

Many evidences of the Divine blessing on the small Tract, the evangelical volume, and the la-bors and prayers of Christians, connected with Tract distribution, are added, which we are compelled to omit.

## AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The nineteenth anniversary of the American
Bible Society was held in Chatham street chainel,
on Thursday morning. The President, Hon.
John C. Smith, took the chair at 10 o'clock.
The meeting was opened with the reading of
the 28th chapter of Matthew, by Rev. Dr.
Crocker, of Rhode Island. The President then Crocker, of Khode Island. The President then addressed the meeting; the Treasurer's report was read by Mr. H. Van Wagenen, and the report of the Managers by the Secretary, Rev. J. C. Brigham. Among the resolutions passed, were the following, for supplying with a Bible every child in the United States, under fifteen years, who can read, and is destitute of the sacred wolume.

Impressed with a deep sense of the importance of the Sacred Scriptures to all classes of the community, and particularly to the young, Resolved, Thatthe friends of the Bible through-out the country, of every religious denomina-tion, be respectfully invited to co-operate in furnishing, as soon as practicable, a conv of the s soon as practicable, a copy of the New Testament to every child in the United States, under fifteen years of age, who is able to read, and is destitute of the sa-

Resolved, That in effecting this contemplated supply, it is desirable that the work be done, so far as possible, through the agency of local Auxiliary and Branch Bible Societies; they procuring books, and then furnishing them to all the Sunday Schools, of every religious name, within their respective limits. ithin their respective limits.

Resolved, That the Auxiliaries be requested,

Resoured, That the Auxiliaries be requested, so far as they are able, to purchase the books requisite for the supply of their respective districts, and when unable to purchase the whole number required, to make known their remaining wants to the American Bible Society for the purpose of obtaining gratuitous aid.

Resolved, That with such pecuniary

Resolved. That with such pecuniary assistance from benevolent individuals, and the more wealthy of the Auxiliaries, as may be reasonably expected, the A. B. S. will endeavor, in the prosecution of this enterprise, to furnish the Sacred Scriptures gratuitously whenever this course shall, on examination, seem to be proper and necessary.

nd necessary.

The following gentlemen addressed the meet-

The following gentlemen addressed the meeting:
Rev. Rollin C. Neale, New Haven, Conn.;
Rev. Dr. De Witt, New York; Rev. Daniel
Clarke, Jr. distributing agent of the Society for
the Western part of New York; Rev. Dr. F. A.
Cox, London; Rev. Dr. Milnor, New York;
Rev. Dr. Fisk, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. Amos
Sutton, India, Rev. Mr. Abeel, American missionary to China, and Rev. Mr. Peck, of Illinois.
The meeting was closed with the benediction

pronounced by Rev. Mr. Hoby, Baptist delegate from England.

Notwithstanding the rain, the house was filled The interest of the meeting was sustained to late hour. [N. Y. Obs.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S BOARD OF EDUCA-TION.

The Board of Education of the General Assembly held a public meeting in the Brick church, on Tuesday evening. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Cyrus Mason, of this city. The Rev. John Breckenridge, Secretary on Tuesday evening. The meeting was opened with präyer by the Rev. Cyrus Mason, of this city. The Rev. John Breekenridge, Secretary of the Board, made a few statements in relation to the operations of the Board. A full report was not given, as, on account of the meeting of the General Assembly at Pittsburg, the necessary returns had not all been received. It appears, however, that the Board have under their patronage about 700 young men, and that the receipts of the trensury for the current year have been about \$50,000.

Mr. B. stated that the Board were seeking to find 1,000 young men who will preach the gospel by proxy,i. e. will support each a student in a course of preparation for the ministry; that nearly 200 of this number have already been found. This effort is in addition to the ordinary efforts of the Board. The sum raised in New York for the Board during the current year, is not far from \$12,000. The city, Mr. B. remarked, had shown herself the metropolis of benevolence, as well as of commercial enterprise. The following resolutions were offered by the Rev. Mr. Gurley, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Mr. Serymser, late from China; Mr. Turner, of Virginia; Mr. Vail, Rev. Cyrus Mason, and Rev. Dr. McCartee, of New York; Rev. C. Yan Rensselaer, and Dr. Halli-

Colonization Society; Mr. Scrymser, China; Mr. Turner, of Virginia; Mr. Cyrus Mason, and Rev. Dr. McCarte York; Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, and York; Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, and Dr. Halli-day; all of whom except the last two, accompa-nied their motions with addresses: Resolved, That as the field for Christian effort is the world, the friends of this R.

the world, the friends of this Board are urged by weighty and most sacred motives, to quality a greatly increased number of young men to go forth with the commission of the Saviour, and convert all nations to the faith of Christ.

Resolved, That the institutions and the re-

sources, the position and influence of our country, conspire to give the world peculiar claims upon American young men.

pon American young men.
Resolved, That the purity and perpetuity o our free institutions are intimately connected, under God, with a holy, learned, and adequate ministry of the gospel.

Resolved, That the Board of Education in

the southern and southwestern States of the American Union, are peculiarly fitted to promote the highest temporal and eternal interests of the slave population. [N. Y. Obs.

### AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The annual meeting commenced on Wednesday at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Chatham street Chapel. S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. President, in the chair, supported by Gen. Van Rensselaer and Rev. Dr. Milnor.

The house was full to overflowing: the num-

ber of persons present being probably not much short of 3,000. The exercises, as usual, were opened with prayer, after which an abstract of the annual Report was read by the Correspond-

Addresses were made by Rev. David Abeel, Addresses were made by Rev. David Abeel, late missionary to the East; Rev. Wm. S. White, General Agent of the Virginia Tract Society; Rev. Mr. Kirk of Albany; Rev. John Gridley, General Agent for Ohio and Indiana; Governor Vroom, of New Jersey; Rev. Baron Stow of Boston; Rev. Amos Sutton, missionary from Orissa (India;) Rev. James Hoby; and Rev. F. A. Cox, LL. D., delegates from the English Baptist churches. Among the resolutions adopted were the following.

Resolved, That in accordance with the suggestions of Auxiliary Societies, Public Meetings, and respected individuals in various parts of the country, this Society will endeavor, as soon as practicable, to supply with its standard evangelical volumes, the entire accessible population of the United States.

geneal volumes, the entire accessible population of the United States.

Resolved, That, with the blessing of God, this Society will endeavor to meet ALL the providential openings for Tract distribution in foreign and pagan lands.

[N. Y. Obs.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY The ninth annual meeting of this Society was seld at Catham street Chapel last evening, at neld at Catham street Chapel last evening, at half past 7 o'clock,—Hon. Stephen Van Reus-selaer in the chair. After an address to the Throne of Grace, extracts from the Report were read by the Corresponding Secretary, (Rev. Dr. Peters,) from which it appeared that the number of missionaries under the patronage of the Society was 719, of whom 484 are settled pastors, or are employed as a read a resettled of the Society was 719, of whom 484 are settled pastors, or are employed as stated supplies to single congregations; 188 extend their labors to two or three congregations each; and 50, including agents, are employed in larger fields. The whole number of congregations thus supplied, in whole or in part, during the past year, was 484. The new appointments of missionaries during the year were 198. The whole amount of missionary or ministerial labor during the year, in connection with the Society. year, in connection with the Society, equal to 488 years' labor of an individual. The whole number added to the churches assisted, during the year, was about 4500; of which by profession, about 3000. The number of Sabbath scholars connected with the congregations aided, is about 40,000; Bible Class pupils, about 12,000; members of Temperance Sections. 12,000; members of Temperance Societies, about 70,000. The receipts into the Treasury during the year amounted to \$81,260 87; exclusive of the amount received through the Maine Missionary Society and not yet reported. 12,000; probably amounting to \$7000, which would increase the total to \$88,260. Expenditures \$82,791. Balance in the Treasury, \$5,468 93. S82,791. Balance in the Treasury, \$5,468 93. The Committee state, what they have not been able to do at any previous anniversary since 1831, that the Society is, for the moment, out of delt. Its pledges, however, in advance, are not less than \$40,000; and the prospective demands upon the Treasury, are constantly increasing with the increase of population and frontier settlements. Addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Hatfield, of St. Louis, Taylor of Virginia, Holmes of New Bedford, President Beecher, of Jacksonville, Illinois, and Rev. E. W. Baldwin of this city. The exercises on this, as on other occasions during the anniversaries, were diversified with excellent music from the choir, under the direction of Mr. Hastings. The house was filled, as usual, with a most respectable and attentive audience, notwithstanding a crowded meeting on Colonization was held simultaneously in the Brick Church, Beekman street.

## REVIVAL.

PEPPERELL, Ms. Letter to the Editor of the Boston Recorder, dated May 16, 1835.—The Middlesex Union Association met at this place the 6th inst. to attend the Semi-annual meeting the 6th inst. to attend the Semi-annual meeting of the Religious Charitable Society of Middlesex North and Vicinity. After the exercises of the Society, the church, in which an unusual spirit of supplication had seemed to exist for some weeks past, united with their pastor in requesting the ministers to remain the rest of the week, to hold a series of religious meetings; and their request was cheerfully acceded to. At these meetings the preaching was a plain and faithful exhibition of divine truth, and was manifestly accompanied by the conjugate fraging. and faithful exhibition of divine truth, and was manifestly accompanied by the copious effusions of the Holy Spirit. Since the meetings, religious feeling has been deepening and extending. Among the youth especially, the number is large, who appear to be forsaking the error of their ways and entering the paths of life. The Academy, which has been reared by the sacrifices and nurtured by the prayers of the church, is sharing largely in the blessing.

## BOSTON RECORDER.

## Friday, May 22, 1835.

### Anniversaries of Benevolent Societies, com mencing May 25, 1835. MONDAY.

M. Prison Discipline Society: eting, Park Street Upper Vestry. [see Tuesday.] 5 P. M. Boston Seamen's Friend Society ousiness meeting at Cowper Room, 9 Cornhill.

5 P. M. Bible Society of Massachusetts: Annual meeting, Old South Chapel, Spring Lane.

5 P .M. American Tract Society: business mee ng, Park Street Upper Vestry. [see Wednesday.] 7 1-2 p. M. American Education Society: public meeting at Park Street Church, Report, Addresses, &c. Meeting for business at 4 p. M.

8 1-2 A. M. Massachusetts Missionary Society; Executive Committee meet at Park Street Vestry; election of officers, 10 A. M. do.

9 A. M. American Temperance Society: public neeting at Park Street Church, Report, Addresses, &c 9 1-2 A. M. Anti-Slavery Convention: public meeting Tremont Hall. Preliminary meeting same place 7 1-2 A. M. Monday.

11 A. M. Prison Discipline Society: public meeting at Park Street Church. 3 P. M. American Union for the Relief and Im-rovement of the Colored Race: Temple, Tremont St

4 P. M. Pastoral Association: Sermon by Rev. Dr. SKINNER, at Park Street Church. 7 1-2 P. M. Massachusetts Missionary Society public meeting at Park Street Church. Report, Ad

### WEDNESDAY.

10 A. M. Seamen's Friend Society. public ing at Park Street Church. 11 A. M. Massachusetts Sabbath School Society

neeting for busin [see Thursday.] for business at Park Street Lower Vest

[see Thursday.]

12 M. Doctrinal Tract Society: business meeting at the Park Street Lower Vestry.

3 P. M. Bost. Acad. Music: Report, and performances by children, Bowdoin St. church. Tickets for Clergymen and their Ladies and strangers gratis, at Peirce's Bookstore.

5 P. M. Convention of Congregational Ministers: meet for business, New Court House. [see Thursday.]

7 1.2 P. M. American Tract Society: public neeting at Park Street Church, Report, Addresses, &c. THURSDAY.

11 A. M. Convention Sermon: by Rev. OLIVER Conn, of Rochester, at Brattle Street Church. 3 F. M. Massachusetts Sabbath School Society; public meeting at Park Street Church, Report, Adresses, &c.

7 1-2 P. M. Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society: public meeting in Park Street Church.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

General Biographical Dictionary, comprising a summary account of the most distinguished Persons of all Ages, Nations and Professions; including more than one thousand articles of American Biography. By Rev. J. L. Blake, A. M. Author of the Family Encyclopedia of Useful Knowledge, and of various other Works on Education and General Literature. New York, J. P. Peaslee. 1835. pp. 1060, 8vo.

This work contains a vast amount of useful infortion, and will probably be much used, and to adrantage, as a book of reference. We therefore the regret the omission of some names, such as Coleridge, among foreigners, and Roger Sherman and amuel Worcester among Americans. Still more do we regret some inaccuracies; as where "the emoto the profune and profligate Lord Nelson, and where Dr. John Wheelock is said to have been removed from the presidency of Dartmouth College, "on account of some prolonged ecclesiastical cor The notice of John Calvin is decidedly bud. So is that of George Whitefield; and that of John Wesley is little better. On the whole, it is a valuable, but by no means a perfect work.

Helon's Pilgrimage to Jerusalem: A Picture of Jerusalem, in the century which preceded the Advent of our Saviour. Translated from the German of Frederick Strauss: Revised and Abridged by Baron Stowe, Pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Boston. Boston, Wm. D. Ticknur, 1835, pp. 298,

3.] is familiar, having done what he believes to be common in the case of fictitious narrative-read in the third and even the fourth time with increasing inrest." The story is so contrived, as to give a view of the civil and ecclesiastical constitution, the social and domestic life, and the religious ceremonies, belief and sentiments, of the Jows in the time of which it treats. Such of the descriptions as we have examined are well done.

bition of Doctrines, Duties, and Principles; adapted to improve the taste, to excite the reflection, and to promote the piety, usefulness and happiness of the Young. Philadelphia, Key & Biddle, 1835. The Young Men's Sunday Book: A Practical Exhi

The materials of this volume," says the preace, " have been gathered from not less than forty possessing the highest distinction for piety and learning." On examining the tion of a part; no propriety, no justice, in systemquotations on that cardinal point in theology, justifieation by faith, we find it orthodox.

Letters on Sabbath Schools. By a Superintendent Boston, Wm. Pierce. 1835, pp. 79.

The Hindoo Foundling; or, the History of Little Polly Sutton. By Rev. Amos Sutton. Revised from the Calcutta Edition. Worcester, Dorr and Howland. 1835, pp. 36. The multitudes who have heard Mr. Sutton tell

this affecting story in his addresses, will be glad to possess it.

Memoir of Mrs. Charlotte Sutton, late a Missionary to Orissa, East Indies. Originally compiled by Rev. J. G. Pike, now revised and enlarged by her Husband. Boston, Gould, Kendall & Lincoln. 1835. pp. 216. istory of the United States, Part II: or Uncle Phil-

ip's Conversations with the Children about New York. In Two Volumes. New York, Harper and Brothers, 1835. pp. 400. These volumes are the No. 23 and 24 of the

Boy's and Girl's Library of Useful and Entertaining knowledge."

The Lyceum Arithmetic: in three parts, each adputed he Lyceum Arithmetic: in three parts, each adpared to different ages and classes: Prepared for Common Schools, High Schools, and Academies; by an Ex-perienced Teacher. Boston, Wm. Pierce. 1835. Porter's Rowland Hill, noticed last week, of 376 pages, is cut up into 419 sections, with a title to

This makes it a very agreeable book for easy reading, much like a book of anecdotes. Besides you can easily refer to whatever you wish to find, by the index. Mr. Hill was a character, peculiarly fitted for this mode of exhibition.

Scenes and Characters, illustrating Christian Truth.

No. 11. The Scaptic: By the Author of "The Well Spent Hour," "Words of Truth," &c. pp. 143.—No. III. Home; by the Author of "Redwood," "Hope Leslie," &c. pp. 158. Boston & Cambridge, James Munroe & Co. An advertisement on the cover of the first of thes

lames announces Henry Ware, Jr. as their editor. The series was expected to consist of six or eight numbers, published at intervals of four or five weeks. A remarkable article in the Christian Examiner, months since, spoke of the "destructive" p

od of Unitarianism, in which its business was "to | dont. Certainly, those who are unfit for freeoppose error," that is to fight "orthodoxy," as dom, ought not to be free. Those who are now past, and the "organic" period, in which it should slaves ought to continue to be under all the redevelope and establish truth, and become "something positive," as commencing. It announced the existence, in the Unitarian community, of a growing sense of spiritual want, which would not be satisfied with mere negations, and which would call for substantial spiritual nourishment. We may say, therefore, on Unitarian authority, as well as from our own observation, that such a state of things exists. We see the evidence of it, in some of their religious efforts; and still more, in some of the ideas, which are thrown out in their publications; ideas which, though they do not amount to "orthodoxy," yet show a strong tendency towards that in which the substance of all true religion consists, and which cannot be enertained and followed out, without arriving at good results in the end. We do not anticipate from this, a party triumph for "orthodoxy;" but we do anipate an increase of religious seriousness and activity among Unitarians. We do anticipate, in a part of em-for many, probably, will be thrown off from their number, into the ranks of bar-room Universalism and infidelity-we do anticipate in a part of them, a progress in religious thought, which shall end in their mbracing whatever is essential to genuine Christiani-

Look of Course

The circumstances of the case, and especially the prejudice against "orthodox" language, which years of controversy have nourished, will probably prevent their religion from at once assuming a form n which we can readily see its identity with our own; and therefore we may not be able, for some time, to extend to them the hand of fellowship. It is possible, too, that their form, when their " organic " process s nearly completed, may be free from some of faults, and that we may learn useful lessons from

We have been led into these remarks by the volumes before us. They are elegantly written, and do beautifully illustrate some parts of "Christian Truth;" though the writers appear ignorant of other important parts. They also contain some passages, which we think erroneous. Yet they evidently beong to the movement, as the French would call it of which we have spoken. They are evidently writen-we do not say, in the spirit of serious religion, as we " orthodox " should understand the phrase, -but in a spirit of religious seriousness, and with a deep feeling of the truths which they "illustrate; and there are many minds, in which a perusal of them is well adapted to nourish such a spirit.

Lectures to young People: By Wm. B. Sprague, D. D. Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Albany. With an Introductory address, by Samuel Miller, D. D. Professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton. Third American Edition. New-York, D. Appleton and Co. 1835. pp. 359, 12mo. A very neat edition. A copy has been sent us by Gould, Kendall and Lincoln, 59 Washington Street.

Christian Union; or, an Argument for the Abolition of Sects. By Abraham Van Dyck, Counsellor at Law. To which is prefixed, a Sketch of the Life of the Author. New York, D. Appleton and Co. 1835, pp. 227, 12mo.

A few months since, the newspapers were telling f a project for the union of all sects, started by some Baptist, who proposed to begin by having every body baptised by immersion. One offered, by way of jest rians; another Episcopalians, &c. By looking at the table of contents, and at some parts of the work, we are satisfied that this book does not deserve to be classed with such proposals. It deserves serious atention. If it fails to effect the " Abolition of sects." there is reason to hope that it will teach sectaria Christians to behave better than they sometimes have

We shall not hold ourselves bound to defend whatever Anti-Slavery Societies or their partisans have said. The Herald ought to know, that the leading writers of that party are, an for some time have been, laboring quite as hard to abolish us, as to abolish slavery. Column after column, week after week, in the Liberator and the Emancipator, is devoted to the work of making the Editor of the Recorder an object of abhorrence, as a defender of slavery. denunciations of us for not holding their doc trines, are as abundant and as thorough-going as their denunciations of southern men for holding slaves. We shall therefore leave them to defend their own doctrines, and confine our selves to the defence and dissemination of our

The extract from the Herald, on our page, the reader will see, goes on the old supposition, that a part of the community is to be, for life, and from generation to generation, unfit for freedom; and that, because of their unfitness, those who are wiser and better than themselves are to govern them. This error, perhaps, we have already sufficiently exposed. There is no necessity for this perpetual degradaatically securing it. Taking possession of part of mankind, as unfit for freedom, and placng them under a system which secures their perpetual unfitness, is a very different thing from placing boys in a state of apprenticeship, for the very purpose of fitting them for freedom.

"None are born free," A state of deper dence and subjection is the first natural state of all human beings; but it is a state of pupilageof dependence and subjection for the improvement. The very constitution of the child and of the parent compels both to regard it as such; and to make it a state of subjection for other purposes, is as much a violation of nature. as would be the entire "emancipation" of the child on the day of its birth. If the parent's authority be transferred, either by his own ac or by the act of the law, to any other person its nature is not changed by the transfer. The authority of the master, like that of the parent is an authority to make the child fit for freedom or it is a violation of the natural right of the the commenced his address by declaring that the feelings of his heart were too deep for atterance. When he thought where he stood, of enactments give any one the right, to commit the "crime against the life of the soul of man," as was done in the case of Caspar Hauser. Every human soul has a right to grow to the full stature of fitness for freedom; and therefore has a right to all needful means and opportunities for such growth. What would be thought of him who should claim a right to limit the growth of the body, by placing the limit the growth of the body, by placing the feelings of his heart were too deep for atterance. When he thought where he stood, of the topic on which he was called to speak, upon the mighty interests which were involved—upon his own responsibility to God—upon the destines of thousands which might hinge upon the reflected upon the ignorance, the wickedness, and the mighty prejudices he had to encounter; on the two and a half million of clients whose cause was committed to his feeble advocacy, with all their rights, eternal, and irreversible, he child-a usurpation. No parent has the right. limit the growth of the body, by placing the child permanently in a box, too small to hold the full-grown man? The sin against the evident henevolent intention of the Author of the laws of nature, who made the body for growth, would be no more real, than the sin of him who encages the soul in a system of circumstances which prevent its devolopment, which contem-plate and secure its perpetual unfitness for free-

dem, ought not to be free. Those who are now straint and direction which their characters render necessary; and this control ought to continue so long as they need it. But the system of slavery calculates upon their perpetual unfitness. That system "is wrong, and ought to be universally abandoned;" and there should be introduced in its place, a system which admits the right of the soul to attain its full growth,-which expects that all shall beome fit for freedom, and makes provision for conferring it.

Will it be said, that slavery does not prevent he growth of the soul,-that the slave may improve, in mind and morals, as easily, as rapidly, and as much, as the freeman? We answer, it is not so in practice. As a general rule, in all ages and countries, such improvement in slaves is not witnessed. Again; sound philosophy shows that it cannot be so. The thought that we are preparing to act our part as freemen, is one of the necessary elements of such improvement. That thought is a part of that state of mind, in which alone the highest improvement is possible. He who knows he is never to exercise the rights of a freeman, cannot at the same time feel the necessary inducements to fit himself for the exercise of those rights. And finally, if they do thus improve, according to the Her-ald itself, they ought to be slaves no longer. The Herald brings no argument to prove that those who are fit for freedom ought not to be free. Against a system of slavery, if there could be one, which should thus emancipate its subjects, we bring no objection.-The Herald

What now is the difference between slaves and servants in the North, in England, Ireland, France or Spain, of whose condition not a word is said by Abolitionists? Suppose the voluntary servant refuse to obey his master; does he escape punishment? No. If the master persists, he must obey, or submit to corporeal punishment, or be turned out of house and home with his family, without a certificate, and run the risk of obtaining some means of livelihood, or of starving.

We cannot suppose that the Editor of the

We cannot suppose that the Editor of the Herald imagines that the free laborers at the might not be so in a north are exposed to blows from their employers. What! Strike a freeman! He never would try the experiment a second time. And as for turning them "out of house and home," they generally have their own houses, owned or hired, from which he can no more "turn" them, than they can "turn" him from his. And when they part, he needs a "certificate" from specially deputed. them, that he is a man fit to be worked for, as much as they need one from him. They are himself, he had not so dependent on any employer, as he supposes. He ought to visit New England.

### THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The second annual meeting of the American The second annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society was held in the Third Free Church, (Dr. Lansing's) corner of Houston and Thompson streets, on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Arthur Tappan Esq. the President of the Society, took the chair. The exercises were introduced with peayer by the Rev. Dr. Beman of Troy, after which the annual report was read by Elizur Wright, Esq. the Corresponding Secretary. James G. Birney, Esq. then offered the following resolution

e following resolution

Resolved— That, for the permament safety of the Union, it is indispensable that the whole moral power of the Free States should be conentrated and brought into action for the exter-

centrated and brought into action for the extermination of slavery among us.

The Rev. Baron Srow, of Boston, now rose and offered the following resolutions.

Resolved, That this Society records with unfeigned joy and gratitude to Almighty God, the triumph of Christian benevolence in the emancipation of 800,000 slaves in the British dependencies, and its happy results; and, animated by the prospect of a union between the philauthroses. the prospect of a union between the philanthro-pists of Great Britain and America in Christian efforts to extinguish slavery and the slave-trade throughout the world, most fervently hopes that the delegates sent from Christian bodies in England to those in this country, will be men of uncompromising integrity, and ever willing to co-operate with the immediate abolitionists of

ntry. Stow said that in offering this resolution he stood before the society in circumstances which mantled his cheek with a most unpleasant which mantled his cheek with a most unpleasant blush. He had been requested to occupy, in presenting it, the place of another gentleman, [understood to be the Rev. Dr. Cox, from England,] of whose presence and co-operation the highest anticipations had been rationally entertained. It seemed the meeting was to be deprived of him. Mr. S. said he could not consent to occupy that gentleman's place; and he proposed that the proper space which was to have been filled with that gentleman's remarks, be left a blank. Let the gentleman himself fill top with reasons for the one-sistent would

be left a blank. Let the gentleman himself fill it up with reasons for the omission, that would be satisfactory to himself, to his own country, and to his brethren throughout the world.

The Rev. Mr. Kirk, of Albany, next addressed the meeting. He concluded by a complimentary reference to Clarkson, Sharpe, and Wilserforce. He said we had gotten many good friends from England, and among the rest, the last, though not the least, was the Rev. George Thompson; and he therefore offered the follow. Thompson: and he therefore offered the follow-ing Resolution.

Resolved, That the American Anti-slavery

Society most cordially welcome George Tho son from England, as a friend and fellow borer in the great cause of emancipating the enslaved in this land; and do most affectionately commend him to the confidence and friendship of all the friends of the oppressed, in the confidence expectation and fervent prayer that his labors will continue to be followed by the same happy results, which by the blessing of Almighty God base beautiful continue to be followed by the same happy results, which by the blessing of Almighty God base beautiful continue to the control of the contr God, have heretofore attended them. Mr. Thompson now rose and offered the fol-

lowing.

Resolved, That the practice of suffering a sixth portion of the population of this Christian land to perish, destitute of the volume of Revelation, and the ministry of the Gospel, is inconsistent with the profession of zeal for the conversion of the world.

He commenced his address by declaring that

trembled, and felt almost disposed to retire.

And when, in addition to all, he remembered that there were at this moment, in this land, in perfect health, in full vigor of mind and body, countrymen of his own, once pledged to the very lips in behalf of this cause, and with an authority which the country which we will be considered with the country which we will be compared to the country which the countr which must command a wide and powerful in-fluence, who had yet left it to the care of youth and ignorance, he felt scarce able to proceed, and almost willing to leave another blank in the history of this day's proceedings.

Mr. T. in c try, one of the the British an who had been British and ject of exti eart leaped wi

explain. Sir, said Mr behold a new proof o nipotence of slavery: man has been struck d advocate the car diate emai lishmen? Perish same in every latitu cause with ele again; there let him the tenderest str foot abroad, until h meeting, when the B mingham, one of the England, to whom

put the question. Cries him! and of " no-no-n in different parts of the little confusion, Mr. Hob-ing his request, the Presi Mr. Hoby then observe egretted the course of

dulged in by the R. Dr. Cox, he would, no dot to reply to what Mr. H. hear. Dr. Cox was the la his hands; but that whi slavery, were the time they were the sake of imploring his lated to injure his

[Mr. Thompson said want to hear no foreign specting the south. had said nothing but He blushed What he had spoke should retract nothing, the day before with Dr. him of what would be was ready and willing between himself and Dr. Cox. Birmingham, or at Ha

[Loud hissing and plandits.] The President remonstrated n said he was a friend of fi a free expression of ser wish to meet those who as the advocate of me ters, deprived of Sabbath for what he had conscious he had faller into the spirit of the vas grieved, that he was p

He is the native of was himself recently nobly emancipated his where be listened to North and at the Sou his arguments, however -fallacies calculated to

much sincerity and with unaffected love in the slaveholding Anti-slavery Se

The harsh and op by Mr. Thompson and to ministers of the without discrimination, ous attack upon his resp Cox) have excited strong unity generally are in unison with the son has much stormy classery cause cannot be by storm. Light and land fervently like the sa slavery of the south, but will only cause it to end

So far we have ext Observer. The account paper at considerable length only one new idea in them Mr. Thompson, and will of a separate article. The late to the quarrel with, of Cox, we have given at full may have important bearing country and in England.

May 12, 1883. The following letter

en,-If I decline the h antement,—It deemee the ho an your platform this day Anniversary meeting, I me to assume a position of regard to those great princip regard to those great princip h, it is well known, Britain is hit is well known, Britain nomination in particular h romoted, but with regar al bearings of the question, ager, a foreigner, a visitor, to intermeddle.

quest, but not unwilling from the Mercaptile Jo

several Journals in New have thought proper to co for Rev. Baron Stow of this colution at the Anti-slavery in the tweek, which was the wasteeverly on the condurer. Cox and Hoby for declinically on that occasion. We need drawn up by Mr. St. pressection in a manner st. transaction in a manner to be fully satisfactory to authished, will doubtless minds of all candid and leation to reflect on the co ulcation to reflect on the co-leads. The resolution was during the proceedings of a urgent request that he post of courtesy to the co-to do—without being at a contained a single phrase the most fastidious would

MEDIATE EMANCI IMMEDIATE ESTANGED OF THE COORDING TO Ms. GEORGE What! Release all our slates! spread a lawless band is, and lawless depredators ity?" Not at all. We glt. All we ask is, that ters over their slaves may reision and to legal response. ch, according to the repo er, was the language of e Annual Meeting of the ry Society, at New York. very good one, and we t, till he denies it; not nies it for him, but till he request the reader to again and again, and to and doctrine? For our "ask" something mo the control of masters of at some time or other. Thompson, if his words ted, says, virtually, that i ed to supervision and legal probably he did not mea " that the "control of it es" shall be limited to s es of operation, as are provement of the slave, a wer of doing them injusti bably he expected to be s such means of mental an nt, as persons in their cond

ters over their slaves " " lated. He would have tha ne for a while, at least, ision and legal responsibi ld have the slaves still o would have its exercise Thompson ought to ke ject to supervision and l The laws forbid mast read. He doubtless me laws should be so modifi the slaves," while under t ir masters, personal safety, rement.&c. The noticeal wish to fasten attention e that " control " contin es not desire its " immed Now, if we had said that, w

Thon

bly he said it thoughtlessly.

be so understood. It wou

hompson's style is very loos

ood report in a newspaper.

One thing, however, is perfe

hompson would not have

ondemn it on so poor aut

at will be said. Mr. Thompson says, this i this speech, he keeps up Anti-Slavery Society. ing the doctrine of the Se that the "control of m ives" ought not to cease at ue ia a modified form. vill its members, admit, that ne? or will they pronounce ate from their faith? or who ould seem, they must speak. we, nor others, so far as y een alde to get any thing so ough shundant efforts have eral impression has bee ave said, that they would age at once. Mr. Garrise et, for emancipating the sla West Indies, " a triumph hat reason we know not, is "control" was "subj and legal responsibility," i ly annihilated. Presiden cky, advocated a volunta control," which shot tion and final emancipation has been denounced for it we doctrine. But now, it n says, in the name of the ly for a certain modific rol," What will be said?

him round the country to slavery" doctrine? Will the If Mr. Thompson did ind , if they have indeed chi te do not blame them for at they have not gone over ger would suppose, from res on's speech.

ite him to lecture for the

but not unwillingly, we copy the the Mercantile Journal of Tues-Journals in New John and Ess-aught proper to censure the con-aron Stow of this city, in offering the Anti-slavery meeting in New &, which was thought to reflect rely on the conduct of the Rev. of Holy for declining to appear at occasion. We have seen a nat occasion. We have seen what up by Mr. Stow, explaining in a manner which we believe satisfactory to his friends—an itless exonerate li lesy to the committee he con-mout being at that time aware ow about to da single phrase or insinuation, fastidious would regard as ex-

ollowing letter was sent to the Society by the Rev. Dr. Cax:—
May 12, 1835.
—If I decline the honor of appearlatorm this day on occasion of ary meeting, I must be underary meeting, I must be underary solition of neutrality, not

e a position of neutrality, not lose great principles and objects known, Britain in general and

known, britan n in particular have maintained but with regard solely to the of the question, with which, as eigner, a visitor, I could not at-

MR. GEORGE THOMPSON Whi! Release all our slaves? turn them is spead a lawless band of paupers, vagread lawless depredators upon the comgream table. We have no such ask is, that the control over their slaves may be subjected to im and to legal responsibility.

according to the report in the N. Y. was the language of Mr. Thompson

society on the in which both hared: but at th

by a strong sol before God, the

eek, in which

The reason of

Dr. Cox, in La

miled, either in Englan mil Mr Hoby: he was every place that their said their molives pa ands of the slave: but they were friends of

gentleman and a C of a shveholding s

ifested by Mr. King

which has been so contions of the leader

opprobrious spithets on to Christians at the of the Gospel in this antion, and especially his resumered country.

d strong disapprobates ally, although we supply the feelings of the i-slavery Society. Mr.

re extracted from t

a in them. That The passages with, or rather age

at full length,

anual Meeting of the American Antiociety, at New York. He may have le denies it: not merely till some equest the reader to peruse that pasgain and again, and to consider it well. doctrine? For our part, we certain ask" something more. We "ask" the control of masters over their slaves some time or other, come to an end ompson, if his words are correctly re says, virtually, that he does not. It perpetual, for him, if it be only "subsupervision and legal responsibility. that the "control of masters over their shall be limited to such subjects and of operation, as are necessary for the ment of the slave, and that all legal er of doing them injustice be done away. I. does not say that he asks for this; but ably he expected to be so understood. Yet tled as some may imagine. sh means of mental and moral improve as persons in their condition need. Mr. she does not "ask " for these; but prosaid it thoughtlessly, and did not mean be so aderstood. It would seem that Mr. quan's style is very loose; but we would lemn it on so poor authority as a very sport in a newspaper.

ing however, is perfectly plain. Mr. would not have "the control of ver their slaves " " immediately " an-He would have that " control" cona while, at least, "subjected to suand legal responsibility." He would a end to that "control" at once. He have the slaves still continue under it, have its exercise regulated by law. Thompson ought to know, that it is now et to supervision and legal responsibili-The laws furbid masters to kill their and in some states, forbid teaching them d. He doubtless means, however, that aws should be so modified, as to secure to slaves," while under that "control " of asters, personal safety, the means of imment,&c. The noticeable point, on which sh to fasten attention, is, that be would act desire its " immediate" termination. Sow, if we had said that, we should have de-

sspeech, he keeps up the distinction be- The wars of the Hebrews against the Catested upon them.—The right of the Hebrews to his country, and the righteousness of the flav, punishing isolatry with death, we here has a find a country, and the righteousness of the flav, punishing isolatry with death, we here has been, from what they made is great anything so definite from them, flowed impression has been, from what they made impression has been, from the made impression has been at the first the made impression the made impression the made impression the made impres

THE EMANCIPATOR.-We have read atten- against usurpation. Such was the American tively, two long articles, in two late numbers of this paper, and would answer them, if we thought it necessary in order to establish or elucidate any important principle; but as their object seems to be, to make the readers of that paper think ill of the Editor of the Recorder, we shall let them pass. A stranger would naturally ascribe the apparent personal bittternes of those articles to deep-scated personal malice; but this, we think, would be unjust. 'The truth seems to be, that Mr. Goodell is very much afraid of the " American Union," whose " Exposition" commends itself to the understandings and consciences of the enemies of slavery, mo extensively than the enemies of the Union wish; and, for the sake of counteracting its influence he wants to prove that Mr. Tracy made the Union, and Mr. Tracy is a very bad man, and therefore the Union must be a very bad Society. If he can do this, and can prove, too, that this Mr. Tracy is an enormously great man, a more formidable obstacle to the abolition of slavery, to use Mr. Goodell's own words, " than

then it will follow, that the slayer of this " Goliath of Gath" deserves very well of the world. Mr. Goodell is entirely out in his calculations If he should drive us out of editorial existence the Union would live and flourish none the less. We did not make it; nor does it depend on us for the continuance of its existence. If he wishes to kill the Union, he must disprove its avowed principles; and he must disprove them otherwise than by hinting suspicions that perhaps—it may be—that the committee mean something that they have not said.

any other man north of the Potomac,"-why

We are sorry that Mr. Goodell ever removed to New York. We believe he heartily desires to do all the good he can; but his mind does D. Sanford. not work well in such a feverish state of society

TEMPERANCE-" CARNAL MOTIVES." The article of our correspondent, " E. B. n a late paper, has excited not a little feeling Among men of superior and cultivated minds, and of undoubted attachment to the cause of Temperance, opinions concerning it are very various. Several agree with our correspondent " A Consistent Friend of Temperance." Others think the article a good one, called for by the spirit of the times, and not liable to the ohjections of the writer last mentioned. Others think the article good in the main, right in its principle, but objectionable in the mode of exhibiting it. Who the author may be, is no concern of the public. After what has been said, however, it may be well to state, that he has nothing to do with making, vending, or using ardent spirits; that he is a member of a Temperance Society, and, we have reason to believe, as consistent in his practice, and as active in promoting the reformation, as "consistent" members generally are .- In the present state of public sentiment, the question concerning the merit of that article is not so easily set-

who are for a pledge against wine are displeased; and those who use it at the rate of one glass a year, think we are abominable barsh, and mean to insult them, -which is a mistake, for we do not mean to insult any body. We do not drink wine: nor will our conscience permit us to do it-unless in some evidently justifying circumstances, as we might drink brandy, or laudanum, or prussic acid. Other people must settle their own business with their own con-

sciences. cannot be made to go with the public. We shall therefore not waste our strength in efforts which must be vain, but let the subject go, till we understand it better, or till the public gets into a more teachable state. We have enough

Anonymous writers, who attack us, and wish us to notice them, should send their articles to us. It is more manly.

The first war, mentioned with apparent approbation in the Bible, was that raised by Abrathat "control " continue, for a time. He ham, for the rescue of Lot. It was directed against those who had been guilty of robbery, man-stealing, and murder, and who, for those ared as an "apologist for slavery." But crimes, deserved to be put to death. The "law Thompson has said it, and-we will see of nations," as then understood, gave to Abraham the property he had recovered from the robbers; Thompson says, this is " all WE ask." but he would not take it.

"I," George Thompson, and "WE," nannites seem to be misunderstood. That ateSlavery Society. He professes to be country belonged to the Hebrews. They had a Sing the doctrine of the Society, when he tells ight to possess it, and to govern it. According to their laws, which were the laws of their laws, which were the laws of their same is a modified form. Will the society—will same here, and not possess it, and to govern it. According to their laws, which were the laws of their laws, which were the laws of their country, idolatry was to be punished with death in the Canannites must quit the country, or submits a makers, admit, that such is their doctine is will they pronounce Mr. To an apostate from their faith? or what will they say? It mould seem, they must speak. Hitherto, neither will the same the moult of the Hebrews to that country, and the righteousness of the same they must speak. Hitherto, neither will death, we here ling the ductrine of the Society, when he tells right to possess it, and to govern it. According

revolution. Such were all successful revolu-tions by "popular uprisings" in England. Such was the French revolution of the "three days". There may be an "uprising" against an unconstitutional statute, in favor of constitutional law but an " uprising" against what is really LAW -it is always abominable.

### For the Boston Recorder.

NORFOLK CONFERENCE.

A meeting of this Conference was held last week at Cohasset, Rev. Mr. Moore's. Fourteen churches were represented, and delegates were present from the Suffolk Conference and from the Middlesex South. The services were rendered interesting, not merely by the accustomed scenes of such meetings, but also by the examination of topics of special importance to the church and to the world. Among the topics, the condition and prospects of the West, the condition of our churches relative to the frequent removal of pastors; and the state of the community in reference to Public Worship, were introduced by addresses and dissertations. During the senson, reference was also made to the peculiar favors confered by the great Head of the church, upon our Colleges; and motives were presented for all Christians to remember these Institutions continually at the throne of grace. Interest was added to this meeting also, from the fact that we assembled with a beloved church, who, with their pastor, are instrumental in bringing back the captivity of Jacob in a place where error has long remained, but where truth is evidently extending to the ive of the cruth. NORFOLK CONFERENCE.

in bringing back the captivity of Jacob in a place where error has long remained, but where truth is evidently extending to the joy of the people of God. May it continue to extend, until Jesus Christ shall be regarded by all the inhabitants of that ancient town as he is by the pure and elevated spirits in heaven.

The Delegates to Foreign Bodies, were the following:—To the Suffolk Conference, Rev. Dr. Codman and Rev. Mr. Cornell; to Taunton and vicinity, Rev. Dr. Park and Rev. Mr. Cummings; to the Pilgrim Conference, Rev. Messrs. Ward and Matthews; to the Old Colony, Rev. Messrs. Hitchcock and Sheldon; to the Middlesex South, Rev. Messrs. Moore and D. Sanford.

### Foreign.

FRANCE .- The New-Bedford Mercury of Wed

France.—The New-Bedford Mercury of Wednesday furnishes the following information—
Capt. Fisher, of the pilot boat Benjamin D'Wolf, informs us that he spoke the ship Undine, Captain White, off Block Island, on Sunday, 38 days from Bordeaux, bound to New-York. Capt. White reported that the Indemnity Bill had passed the Chamber of Deputies. In consequence of the heavy sen, Capt. Fisher was unable to board and obtain the particulars.

CAPE DE VERD ISLES. Conspiracy, Revolu CAPE DE VERD ISLES. Conspiracy, Revolu-tion and Robbery.—Accounts from the isle of St. Jago to the 4th of April state that in February last there arrived there, as the garrison of the island, 225 soldiers from Lisbon, who had served under Don Miguel, and had surrendered by force to Don Pedro. Their officers were true Pedroites. On the night of the 24th of March, the soldiers conspired, seized their officers, and shot six of them, held the Prefect of the island in confinement, and after compelling him to proclaim Don Miguel, robbed the public treasury and private dwellings of all the valuables which they could move, put them on board the government could move, put them on board the government schooner and a Brazilian brig, and set said, as they said, for Genoa, but it is believed, they will be more likely to come to the United States. On the 30th of March, after their departure, the citizens who had

WINE.

We do not please any body, so far as we know, by what we write on this subject. Those who are for a pledge against wine are displease killed and wounded. She had left the African const with 790 slaves—but they suffered much from sick-ness, and bad only 445 left when captured.

## Domestic.

Destructive Fire, Occasioned by FSpirit Gas!—The most destructive conflagration that has occurred in Boston, since the great Kilby street Fire of 1826, broke out Monday afternoon. It commenced at 4 o'clock, in Smith and Stetson's carpenof 1826, broke out Monday afternoon. It commenced at 4 o'clock, in Smith and Stetson's carpenter's shop, Blackstone street, and was occasioned by the upsetting of a Spirit Gas lamp, used to heat a glue pot. The spirit that flowed from the lamp caught fire, and spread flames over the floor, which so rapidly enveloped the shop that the workmen had scarcely time to escape. The fire communicated to a cooper's shop, and the wind blowing fresh, it soon gained such ascendency as to destroy 35 or 40 brick and wooden buildings on Blackstone, Pond, Cross and Salem streets. It destroyed all the buildings on the west side of Salem street, from Cross to Blackstone, and all on the north of Blackstone to the Mechanic's Ian; all on the north of Pond, from Salem to the Massachusetts Hotel, and on the south to Cross street. The cinders were carried in the direction of a large mass of wooden buildings which lies between Hanover and Ann streets, and at one time it was thought that the whole of that quarter of the city, as far as Commercial street, would be destroyed. Several buildings in Hanover street caught fire—and the roofs of dwelling houses in Ann street were at times in flames, but were extinguished by persons on the roofs.

The property destroyed, although covering a large

ned houseless into the streets

Workmen and Employers.—A case has recently been decided in the Supreme Court at Springfield, of considerable importance to workmen and employers. A contract was made between William Fowler and Henry Bliss, by which the former was to labor for the latter for one year at so much per month. At the end of six months, Fowler quitted the service of Bliss, and brought an action to recover his wages for the time he had worked; but the Court instructed the jury, that as there was a special contract for a years service, the plaintiff could have no claim for wages, unless he fulfilled the whole contract; and the jury accordingly gave a verdict for the defendant.

Accountability of Purnhards—A correspondent

accordingly gave a verdict for the defendant.

Accountability of Drunkards.—A correspondent of the Charleston Courier thinks that the public mind labors under a false impression in relation to the case of McHardy, who was lately tried in the Federal Court in that district, for murder on the high seas—and acquitted. He thus accounts for the verdict of the jury:—

"I was present during the whole trial, and heard the opinions delivered by the Judges." They were

"I was present during the whole trial, and heard the opinions delivered by the Judges. They were of opinion that the prisoner was not amenable to punishment, because at the time of the perpetration of the deed, he was not conscious of the criminality of the act, laboring as he then was, under a disease called "Mania a Potu," or "Delirium Tremens," or the Horrors, which was not a state of Intoxication, but the consequence of it. The disease was proved to have been produced by the want of that stimulus which occasions drunkehness.

The law was clearly stated to be, that if a man, whilst in a state of intoxication, commits a crime, he is punishable. It aggravates the guilt. Here is the misconception of some people. Let it be then understood by every one, that if any man commits a crime whilst drunk, he will be punished by law.—It is no excuse, and never has been so."

Rhode Island Silk.—A few months since, we

Rhode Island Silk.—A few months since, we gave some accounts of the operations of the Valentine Bilk Company in this city. They were at that time just getting their plantation of mulberry trees under way, and had commenced operating some machinery by way of experiment. Since that time they have manufactured a considerable quantity of rich and beautiful goods, and have been so fully satisfied with the result of their experiment, that they have fitted up, in the vicinity of the Steam Cotton Factory in this city, a building, thirty fuel by initety, three stories high, with a basement, to be devoted herafter to the manufacture of Silk. An engine of six horse power is already up, and the machinery will be in operation in the course of the onsuing week. Thus Rhode Island Silk .- A few months since, we

to the manufacture of Silk. An engine of six horse power is already sp, and the machinery will be in operation in the course of the ensuing week. Thus as Rhode Island led the way in the manufacture of cotton, so does she lead in the manufacture of silk—and we do not doubt that the latter enterprise will prove to be even more beneficial to New England than the former has ever been.

The plantation of this Company now contains about 30,000 trees from four to five years old, and from six to eight feet high. One of the oldest and most eminent silk culturists in the United States, on examining this plantation a few days since, expressed the opinion that, for the next five years, its products would average half a pound of silk to a tree. The silk when wound upon the spool, is worth five dollars per pound. At this estimate, the whole product of the plantation would amount to the incredible sum of \$75,000 per year. But admitting—and it is admitted on all hands—that the trees for the next five years will average one-eighth of a pound each, the products of the plantation will amount to upwards of \$18,000 per year.

[Providence Journal.

The Seminoles until next November to prepare for their removal to the West, at which time it is expected that a large portion of the tribe will be in readiness to emigrate.

Injuring Hells.—One Riel Denors was tried at Injuring Hells.

endiness to emigrate.

Injuring Wells.—One Rial Draper was tried at

Utica a short time since, for throwing a dead cat into a neighbor's well. He was sentenced to a fine of fifteen dollars and three months imprisonment.

[N. F. Courier.

Health of New Orleans .- The New Orleans Bee states that several cases of cholera and of small pox had occurred in that city, previous to the 25th ult., the former justly aitributable to intemperance

Coffee.—There was imported into this port, dur-ing the year 1834, fifteen millions nine hundred and eighty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety-two pounds of Coffee.

Pittsburg, one of the papers supposes, now contain population of 33,000; four hundred new houses are racted for this season.

a population of 33,000; four hundred new houses are contracted for this season.

Among the laws passed at the late session of the New York Legislature, was one authorising the enlargement of the Eric Canal, and the construction of a double set of locks through the entire route.

Albany Brewers.—A war has been waged against the brewers of Albany, who were charged with incorporating all sorts of vile and filthy and noxious matter with their malt liquors. The subject was brought before the Legislature, and on the last day of the session, Mr. Kemble of the Senate submitted a report together with the testimony brought before the committee. The report exonerates all the brewers of Albany and all others whom the committee have examined, from the charges of using deleterious or poisonous drugs in their manufacture; but states that the authors and publishers of those charges declined to furnish proof of them, unless the committee were clothed with power and to send for persons and papers.

Cennecticut State Prison.—From the annual report of the Directors of the Connecticut State Prison,

port of the Directors of the Connecticut State Prison, it appears that the number of convicts in the prison at this time is 207, of whom 50 are blacks, and 19 at this time is 207, of whom 50 are blacks, and 19 are females. They are employed in various branches of labor, viz. 23 in the carpenter's shop, 21 in the smith's shop, 45 in the clair shop, 43 in the canseating shop, 17 in the shoe shop, 22 in the Britannia ware shop, 7 as waiters and nurses, and 10 are invalids. The females are employed partly in the kitchen, and partly in making eigars. About half the convicts are let out by the day on contracts. The income the last year from the labor of the convicts, including the receipts from visiters, amounted to \$17,384, making an average of \$91 50 for each. The whole amount of expenses for the year, including

The whole amount of expenses for the year, including the support of prisoners and the expenses of the localities, that eighty to a hundred families were turned out of doors by the calamity.

Willard Bugbee and Charles Barber, belonging to the Department, and Nathaniel Wade were much injured, though not seriously, hy some bricks falling upon them. Mr. Reuben Davis we understand was also much injured. Mr. Thomas Cooper, a machinist, had his leg broken by a piece of timber falling upon The whole amount of expenses for the year, includ-

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

dained Pastor of the Baptist Church in Abington, Ms. 129, WM. H. DALRYMPLE. Sermon by Rev. I. Smith,

at 12 o'clock, M. for the choice of officers and the transation of any other business which may be required

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. The

MASS. TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The Anniversary Address before the Massachusetts Temperance Society, will be delivered by the Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, at the Old South thurch, at 7:12 o'clock, of the last Sabbath evening in the present month.

The Annual Meeting for the transaction of business will be on the preceding Friday Evening, the 29th inst. at

PASTORAL ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS—
The Annual Meeting of this body will be holden at the Park Street Church, in Bun, or clock, P. M. when the annual Sermon will be delivered, by Rev. Dr. 8kinner. It is regarded as very desirable that the members should give their attendance in the transaction of the important business of the Association. If the members will call at the Bookstore of Win. Peirce, No. 3 Cornhill, they will be directed to suivable accommodations as in past years.

as in past years.

The twenty-first anniversary of the American Tract Society, will be celebrated on Wednesday evening, May 27th. The members of the Society are respectfully requested to meet for business on Monday previous the 25th, in Park street Vestry at five o'clock, P. M.

S. Blass, Sec'y. Am. Tract Society.

Enton, May 1816, 1835.

Buton, May 1816, 1835.

Otherches, will be held at the Rev. Mr. Perkin's Meet inghouse, in Royalston, on Wednesday, June 10. Public exercises to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Phill. Life, Scribe.

A. PHILLIPs, Scribt

AMERICAN SLAFERY.—The Rev.

Ohio, will preach on Sabbath evening, at Ritchie Hull, 313 Washington street, at 7 1-2 o'clock, on the subject American Slavery.

OUR NEXT PAPER will probably be issued one day later than usual, that it may contain accounts of the Anniversaries.

### Marriages.

Marriages.

In this city, Mr. Nath'l C. Peabody, of Salem, to Missarah Elizabeth, daughter of Benj. Hibbard, Eaq.—M. High Hirson of Easton, to Miss Margaret Kelley.—Cup. High Hirson of Easton, to Miss Margaret Kelley.—Cup. Comman of Wicknesser.—Mr. Joanua G. Davies, to Miss Ean. D. Hook.—Mr. Joseph Erwin, formerly of Haverhill, M. to Miss Zebiah Wheelwright, formerly of Ghasett. In Charlestown, Mr. Josiah Wilder, of Rindge, N. H. Miss Elizabeth F. daughter of Des. James Fosdick.—I Rothury, Mr. Christopher P. Shattuck, to Miss Marwhite.

In Haverhill, Mr. Thomas Hammond, Jr. of Boston, Miss Harriet W. Trow, of H.
In Leicester, by Rev. John Nelson, April 14, Dany In Leicester, by Rev. John Nelson, April 14, Dany In Leicester, Leich W. K. K. Honge, C. Wiston, to Elizabeth Elita-May 6, John W. Bradbury, to Phele W. Earley d. 5, Samuel W. Kenl, to Claris & Watson, 1 & Elizabeth Elita-May 6, John W. Bradbury, to Phele W. Earley d. 5, Samuel W. Kenl, to Claris & Watson, 1 & Elizabeth F. Tras

## Deaths.

In this city, Mr. John Hopkins, former iged 43; Mrs. Juliana, wife of Mr. Samu In Salem, Dr. Benj. Oliver, 75-of ar

## HOLLISTON SCHOOL

English branclies from \$3,00 to \$4,00. Languages \$4,50. Music \$6,00.—Number of Scholars last term, \$2; For board, apply to the lustructer.

Holliston, May 22, 1835. P. D. TIFFANY.

## RANDOLPH ACADEMY.

THE Summer Term will commence on Tuesday the 2d of June. Instruction is given in the various English branches, in the Latin, Greek and French languages, and in Music, Drawing and Oriental Fainting. Close attention is devoted to the moral as well as the intellectual improvement of the pupils. Tuition from \$4 to \$6 per Term. Board from \$4.59 to \$2 per week.

May 22. 3w. ISAAC WETHRELL, Principal.

NEW BOOKS. DARNES' NOTES ON ACTS—2d volume—Memoir ChristianFrederick Swartz—Portey's Life of Rowist Hill—Biography of the Saviour and Apostics, 19 Portraits Eather—a Scripture Narrative, by a Lady—Temperan Tales—ist vol. bound—Memoir of Mrs. Charlotte Stiton. For Sale by WM. PEIRCE, No. 3 Corabili. May 22.

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MRS. JUDSON'S MEMOIR,

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MEMOIR of Mrs. Ann H. Judson, Late Missionary to the Marcian Baptist Mission in the Burman is history of the American Baptist Mission in the Burman be Newton Theol. Inst. Sixth Edition.

The sale of about twenty thousand copies of this book, in the United Mission. The sale of about twenty thousand copies of this book, in the United Mission several editions in England, is a gratifying evidence of the public approbation.—The compiler trusts that he shall be excused for adding the testimony of that individual, whose Judges and the sale of the Mission, it becomes me nature. The compiler than the sale of the Mission, it becomes me nature to expaniate. I would only say, that I amendment of the work in all its parts."

A change has been adopted, in this edition, respecting the history of the Mission, after Mrs. Judson's death. This portion of the history has been thrown into an appendix,

the history of the Mission, after Mrs. Judono's death. This portion of the history has been thrown into an appendix, and arranged under the head of the respective stations. The statements are necessarily brief; but it is believed, that they contain all the important facts. The alternation of the important facts.

Nescon, April 1, 1835.
GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, Publishers, 59 Washington st.

May 22.

The Works Complete of Hannah More. The Works Complete of Hannah More.

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ifo. Child.

the colonies, to hint at the wickedness of northern raters in teasing the Africans from their native country, and dragging them into involuntary servitude, and to end with expressing the hope, that some mode would at last be devised, to put an end to slavery and all its evils. Now, however, the case is different. That opposition to the system, which has gradually brought it to an end in the northern and middle states, has extended its influence to the remotest boundaries of the Union. The colonization society has said to the master, who was lamenting that he was by inheritance a slave holder, and that by the laws of the land he was compelled to continue such, "We are ready to relieve your conscience of its burden, and to remove, to a land of liberty, the slave whom you are not permitted to enancipate here." The antislavery society, with qually officious kindness, has assured the slave holders, that the whole colored population of the country might be set at liberty, with less danger than attends the attempt to hold them longer in ignorance and bondage, and that, when liberated, their labor would add to the wealth and power of the nation. Pressed thus on all sides, by conscience, by argument, and by public sentiment, it is not surprising that, as a last resort, the right of the slave to the possession of freedom should be strough denied, and that it should be seriously contended, that liberty would not add to his happiness.

The latter position will perhaps appear plausible, whenever it can be shown, that free blacks are forming conspiracies to return to the enjoyment of slavery, and that such is their despirator of the master is in the enjoyment of slavery, the properties of legislation? Undoubtedly they stoned the possession of freedom should be seriously contended, that liberty would not add to his happiness.

The latter position will perhaps appear plausible, whenever it can be shown, that free blacks are forming conspiracies to return to the enjoyment of slavery, of the enjoyment of slavery, of the enjoymen

state the first and such and more than a should be entirely compared and the state of the state

idle to talk about the moral and religious condition of the slave; of the ignorance, vice, and irreligion of the colored population. They are not accountable for these evils, any more than dishonesty, to allege at the same time that the gross ignorance, or still grosser dishonesty, to allege at the same time that the fire growing agency of the slave, and iranibilates all the same time that the productions of the slave, and iranibilates all the same time that the productions of the slave, and iranibilates all the same time that the productions of the stave, and iranibilates all the same time that the productions of the slave, and iranibilates all the same time that the productions of the slave, and iranibilates all the same time that the productions of the slave, and iranibilates all the same time that the productions of the slave, and iranibilates all the same time that the productions of the slave, and iranibilates all the same time that the productions of the slave, and iranibilates all the same time that the productions of the slave, and iranibilates all the same time that the productions of the slave, and iranibilates all the same time that the productions of the slave, and iranibilates all the same time that the productions of the slave, and iranibilates all the same time that the productions of the slave, and iranibilates all the same time that the productions of the slave, and iranibilates all the same time that the productions of the slave, and iranibilates all the same time that the same time that the productions of the same time that t

10.00

SIRVETY.

For the Boston Recorder.

HAS MAN A RIGHT TO DOLD HIS FELLOW MAN IS
In the last number of the Recorder, I notice, the state of the continuance there was permitted, with much interest, an article from the Southern Spatist, in defence of the principle of slavery.

Many northern philanthropists have believed, that the existence of slavery was generally depart by the state of the continuance there was permitted, and the principle of slavery.

Many northern philanthropists have believed, that if a plan could be devised for brighing slavery in the recent part of the continuance there was permitted and flavored to the recent observations of the panel of the continuance there was permitted to the panel by the principle of slavery to an end, they should be found not arrowing to the way of connections that they deliberately designed to deceived, that of the panel of the continuances, to perceive that holding men in involuntary servitude, for no crime, and with no design of promoting their interest, could not admit of defence. Consciences, that the device of the principle of the properties of the principle of the properties of the

FEW copies of this highly interesting and instructive work, containing Essays on the principal points of Controversy between the Church of Rome and the Reformed, by Wm. McGavin, Esq. and an appendix illustrating Jesutism, Monachism, and Popery in America, with numerous engravings. For Sale at 47 Washington street.

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Miss Many J. Alder, Teacher of Music on Piano Forte and Guitar.

Assistant Teachers.

Life of Rowland Hill.

IFE of Rowland Hill, prepared for Families and Sablard Schools. By W. S. Porfer.

TEMPERANCE TALES, Volume first. In five parts, with engravings—part ferst. My Mother's Gold Ring; part 2d, Wild Dick and Good Little Robin; part 3d, I am airaid there is a God; part 4th, A Sectiatian Thing; part 5th, Groggy Harbor.

ESTHER: A Scripture Narrative. By a Lady, together with an original Poem, by Miss H. F. Gould.

For Sable by PERKINS, MARVIN & CO., 114 Washington atreet.

May 15.

Term.

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BOARDING SCHOOL IN BRIGHTON.

BOARDING SCHOOL IN BRIGHTON.

CROCKER 4: BREWSTER, 4? Washington street, have the property of Enthusians, "Fanaticism," 'Starting's Persong, 'Ac—new editions of all of which are also published as above. C. A. B. have also just issued—
The Every Day Christian. By Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, late Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. Near 1880.

Barues' Notes on the Acts of the Apoatles, 2d and concluding volume.
The Child's Book on the Sabbath. By Rev. Horace Hookers. Square 18mo. This is an excellent little work, in a very attractive style.

Barnes' Notes on the Acts of the Apostles, 2d and concluding volume.

The Child's Book on the Sabbath. By Rev. Horace Hook er. Square 18mo. [This is an excellent little work, in a very attractive style.]

The Way for a Child to be Saved, 2d edition, being Vol. to 'Children's Fireaide Series.' 2. Every Day Buty, just published. C. A. B. will publish next week, Lectures on Betrian Page, late Agent of Am. Tract Soc. By Rev. W. A. Hallote.

Memoirs of Harian Page, late Agent of Am. Tract Soc. By Rev. W. A. Hallote.

Hebrew Grammar and Chrestomathy. By Geo. Bush, A. M. Prof. Heb. and Oriental Litt. in N. Y. University.

Wilberforce's Practical View of Christianity, hew edition, which perfects the profit of the Children's Book of the Children's Heb. and Oriental Litt. in N. Y. University.

Wilberforce's Practical View of Christianity, hew edition, which seed poterial.

Rev. Amos. Pettengill,
Abyssian Mission,
Dark Ages,
Pilgrim's Progress, abridged for Sabhath Schit
History of the Waldenses, by Harvey Newca
Mount of Vision,
Anna Elmore, or Trials of Infancy,
History of the American Education Society,
History of the American Education Society,
Scraps From an Agent's Note Book,
Model Family,
Conviction not Con-

Pittsfield Seminary for Young Ladies.

Patenties of the Board of the Boarding School will commence on Monday the 18th May, to continue twenty-two weeks. Forty pupils are received into the family, and it is the intention of the Principals, that there shall never be wanting that friendly intercourse, religious instruction, kind attention, and watchful care, so justly deemed important for daughters removed from the parental roof. Month-ly reports certifying the proficiency, punctuality and general deportment of the pupils, are sent to Parents or Guardians. JAMES LORING, 139 W.

drains.

Mr. Andrews is employed in the Department of Music,
Mr. Andrews is employed in the Department of Music,
Sen. Martino, a Neapolitan, in teaching Italian and Painting, and Mons. Elboke in French. None are received for
least time than 22 weeks. Application for Circulars, giving
information of the regulations, terms, etc. etc. or for admission, should be made to MR DODGE, Principal.

Pittefield, March 6, 1855. Edimer Castle, More's Wealthy Farmers, Daily Piety, Daily Scripture Promises, Comforts of Piety, Chamberlain', Security I.

WEBSTER'S EDITION of the BIBLE.

NOR sale by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON, Webster's

I this edition, some mistakes in the translation (such as
all commentators admit to be mistakes) are corrected. Obsolete words are omitted, and words of like signification in
present use, gre substituted; words whose signification in
custom has changed, and which do not convey the true
escase of the original Seriptures, are committed, and others
now in use, and expressing the true sense, are used; errors
definite words the remainder of the commentation of the com

EMERSON'S ARITHMETICS.

THE North American Arithmetic, by Frederick Emerson, late Principal of the Department of Arithmetic, Royleton School, Boston, is now completed. The work is PART FIRST is a small book, designed for the use of children from five to eight years of sge.

PART SECOND contains, within itself, a complete system of Mental and Written Arithmetic, sufficiently exten-

ESTHER: A Scripture Narraive. By a Lady, together with an original Poem, by Miss H. F. Gould.

For Sale by FERKINS, MARVIN & CO., 114 Washington street.

Memoirs of Swartz.

Memoirs of Swartz.

THIS BAY Published by PERKINS, MARVIN & CO., 114 Washington street.

Lower English Branches, per Term, 54 00 fligher do do 5 50 fligher do do 5 50 fligher of the Life and Correspondence of the Reverend Caraction French, 67 00 fligher of the History of Chatlanity in India. By High Pearson, b. L. M. R. A. S. Dean of Saliabury. First American Editor.

McGavin's Protestant.

McGavin's Protestant.

A Work, containing Essays on the principal points of Chemical and Mechanical Photosphy have access, in the illustration of those sets by familiar Lectures and expriments.

A Work, containing Essays on the principal points of Chemical and He Youing Ladies Regression of America. CROCKER & BREWSTER. May 15.

Mr. Samuell DAY, Principal.

We have considered it our duty to render ourselves second of America. CROCKER & BREWSTER. May 15. Abraham.

quainted with the more prominent systems of Arithmetic, published for the use of Schools, and to fix on some work which appears to unite the greatest advantages, and report the same to the Schools. Offermetic of Boston, for adoption in the public Schools. After the most careful examination, we have, without any hesistancy, come to the conclusion, that Emerson's North American Arithmetic, [Parts First, Second, and Third,] is the work best suited to the wants of all classes of scholars, and most convenient for the purposes of instruction. Accordingly, we have petitioned for the adoption of the work in the Public Schools." (Signed by P. Mackintosh, Jr. and seven others.)

At a meeting of the School Committee of Boston, held Nov. 18, 1813, it was voted, unsummously, "That Emerson's North American Arithmetic be substituted for Colburn's First Lessons and Sequel."

Emerson's Arithmetics, and siss Kgys to the same for the use of Teachers, are published by RUSSELL, ODIORNE & CO., Boston.

PARIS PAPER HANGINGS,

TARIB FATER HAMMANIANS

TO NEW AND REAUTHFUL STYLES JE

SIXTY TWO CASES, 509 rolls each, just received by the
Louver—the most splender collection of French Paper Hangings we ever received. The two streets with
those by former arrivals, and sho and received with
those by former arrivals, and sho are well worker ment
of New American Paper Hangings, are well worker their

The streets of the streets of the streets of the streets. of New American Paper Hangings, are well-worm, say as tention of purchasers. Prices as low as possible.

27 TO CUN THE MERCHANTS. We have articles particularly adapted to your praint.

March 27

113 Washington street.

DRY GOODS,

THARLES GOODWIN, No. 74 Hanover street, is conestantly making additions to his present assortment
of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS. A great variety of new articles, which he offers at a very small advance
from cost.

April 24. BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JOSIAH E. HAYDEN keeps constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest cash prices, a prime assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, of all descriptions. He also continues to make to measure at short notice Gentlemen's Boots, half Boots and Shoes of all the different styles and patterns now worn. Corner of Federal and High streets.

3m. March 20.

FRESH CARPETINGS. FRESH CARPETINGS.

JOHN GULLIVER, No. 313 Washington street, has just received, a fresh supply of CARPETINGS AND RUGS, or all the different varieties—which will be sold on favorable terms.

Nankin and Canton Straw Carpeting.

Mankin and Canton Straw Carpeting.

Lilan Stroke Birewer, No. 414 Washington street,
has constantly on band a large assortment of Straw

Carpeting of various qualities and widths, among which are,
2500 varios Superfine Nankin, 6-4.
2500 varios Superfine Nankin, 6-4.
2500 varios Superfine Nankin, 6-4.
3500 varios Canton 6-4.
Alson,—I Case German Table Mattis, a new and superfine
stricle.

March 20.

Chiedren's Friend.
Commandment with Promise
Converganous on Bible Societ
Carker, Noumatra Mission
do. Soundaria Mission
do. Borrona Mission
do. Ceston Mission.
do. Cherokee Mission.
do. Cherokee Mission.
do. Cherokee Mission.
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do. Hayter do. Hayter
do. Hayter do. Hayter
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do. Hayter do. Hayter
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do. Bernang Mission. WATCHES.
tment of GOLD AND SILVER WATCH.

A LARGE assortment of GOLD AND SILPER P. S. Constantly on hand and for sale at No. 1 Washington street.

THOMAS A. DAVIS & CO. Feb. 27.

REMOVAL.

DANIEL COLBY would inform his customers that he has removed from Main wharf to Fort Hall wharf, Brond street, where he will supply them with FEEL has usual, and also receive Goods, Sait and other Storage on reasonable terms, he having several Stores now empty. 23.

OSES FRENCH, Ja. of the late firm of Nevers and French, has removed from No. 65 Purchase street, to Maine Wharf, formerly occupied by Deacon Daniel Colby, near the Bottom of Summer street, where he will keep for Sale, Wood, Bark, Hay, English and Anthracite Coals, oi all descriptions, and where he will be happy to supply the former customers, and all those who piease to call on him.

3m.

May 8. Daily Expositor.
Daily Croobs for Chris
Devout Exercises of the
David's Life.
Disobedient Children.
Exhale Herd Boy.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.

DR. KING informs his friends and the public that he continues to prepare and affix to buildings, his improved by an improved by an improved by a provential and was Conductors. They are approved by a prior protection against Lightning to the old form. Gentlemen in want of Lightning Conductors are invited to call at his rooms, No. 34 Cornhill, Boston, where they may be astisfied of the superior effects of his Rods, by illustration—where also may be had, Pinte and Cylinder Electrical Machines, Galvanic Batteries and their apparatus—all warranted of the best workmanship, and superior power.

Prices reasonable, for cash or approved credit. May 2.

Andrew Ellison, Tailor, NO. 62 Court street, continues to carry on the business in all its branches.

N. B. Tailors' chalt, squares, inch measures, &c. constantly for sale, wholesale and retail. 3w. May 15.

PRINTING INK. CLARK'S Fine Book and News Ink, constantly for sale, at the Counting Room of the Boston Ink Fatory, No. 52 Washington street. iscowing. April 24.

House and Land for Sale.

House and Land for Sale.

This subscriter offers for sale his Real Estate, situated in the South Parish of Andrews, on the road leading to Salem, and in the immediate neighborhood of the Theological Seminary, and the neveral Academies.—It consists of a good Two Story House, containing Twelve Rooms, a good Barn, Wood-house, Chaise-house, &c.—An excellent well of water, under cover, and about one acre and a quarter of excellent land, on which is a variety of Fruit Trees, young and thrifty, in a bearing condition. Any person wishing for a good situation for the education of his children, or for keeping boarders, will find the shove place well salited for either purpose.

For forther information, inquire of Mr. Samuel K. Hutchisson, Factory Village, Andover.

Andover, April 17, 1235.

MAN LOST.

MAN LOST.

MAN LOST.

OLIVER CONVERSE, of Randolph, Vt. left the house of Dr. Cutter, of Pepperell, Mass. on Thursday, April 23. He was placed under the care of Dr. Cutter last September, in a state of insanity. In Pebruary, he was wondered on the right side of his head by the fail of a tree. A large sear will remains. He is about 25 years of age, tall 15. It is a large sear will remains. He is about 25 years of age, tall 15. It is a large sear will remain and strength, and at the time of the state of the

ol. XX-No. 22-

Boston Annivers

RISON DISCIPLINE S the Appus Report, prepar e report is arranged under to viz. 1. Provision for F. viz. 1. Provision for F. viz. 2. Condition of Sunty Prisons. 5. Houses mation. 6. Capital Punish Lesartes. Maine.—The Legista supraprinted \$20.000.

Maine.—The Legr \$4, appropriated \$20,000 int, on condition that an equi-ised by individual donation n, of Vassalborough, and I agusta, agreed, March 00 each for that purpose. 1 in 1884, left by Will, Simin Windham Co. The I min Windham Co. The I oney. Of 66 recent

d, six improved, two s ge of cures among patients 4 per cent. In Great Brital are 35; in five French H rman, 31 per cent. The propriated \$20,000 for a fork.—The Legislature y fork.—The Legislature g facts for several years, a mount of unmitigated su City is now erecting a build ted poor Lunatics, on Black INPRISONMENT FOR DEN thed imprisonment for delt imprisonment for debt e, through the influen

since, through the of this Society. jue and New Hampshire have aws, that but very few are Returns just received from sestates, show but one per

t.

achuselts.— The law profess
mment for debt, which he
ince July 4, 1835, has redicases in Boston, from 58,
in Cambridge, from 139 there is not much chang York. The law, abolish ar Debt, passed 1931, rema strenuous efforts have bee ulter it. land, any man can impriso till, for a cent, and many a

man a donar. mlucky, Imprisonment for polished, and all parties as

hits abolition.

II. CONDITION OF PENITENTIAL
The Prison is on a new plan,
clessly expensive, and otherw
Convicts, 64.—11 less th
30 less than in 1828. The Soing well. One death duc
48, 93,692.72.
Lassachusetts.—Profits, \$7,296,
Deaths, 4. The services o
chaplain, are so evidently values
has refunded \$1000, which to
this salary.

of his salary.

of Island.—The plan of a
hitatelphia plan, of solitary
y and night, has been furnish
medical.—The report is far
pline, carnings, health, and me

churn, N. Y.— Letters receive iries concerning discharged e as unreformed, 78; derang improved,63; much improved formed and sustaining a good e 23; total, 449. Profits, \$5,49. Convicts, 679. The Legislatur inced of the value of the set hin, that they have voted to p

State is about erecting two

convicts.

s Jersey.—The new prison it
dy for use before the end of
mylvania. New Penitentiary,
s is on the plan of solitary
s is on the plan of solitary
ty results not reported by
ty results not reported by
the possibility of communitation.

It is immates
by punishment, as well as in a shment, as well as in rtality is one in 33,—greate he Auburn plan. The que to produce insanity and

rgh, Pa.—The prison is u to adapt it to the Philade and. Penitentiary in the of the Directors have v north and east, with a vi-ment of their own. The la d \$20,000 for that purpose see over income, \$2,780,38. 369. There is preaching at at the prison; but the repo-t make no mention of the

ngton, D. C .- Convicts, ahiagton, D. C.—Convicts,
The year previous, there
—though the city was visit
fever, cholera and small
entered the prison. In the
onvicts were about 40, and a
service is performed in the
service is

ing the year.

is.—Population, 1,211,4
enitentiary, 130. Avera
enitentiary, 130. is. Deaths last year, 7, 18. s from changes in the

see .- The Chief Justice g his visit to this place last seen no prison better on the in Nashville. No printed re

fucky.—Convicts, 80. It is 10,473,71, but for how or appear. The keeper as bility of supporting the I as the proceeds of the labe paying one half of the nex interteasury. For severa tle treasury. For new rall several thousand dollars livided. Under a new rall on the Sabbath, indication of an active spirit of m and the lators of minister to several the sabbath and the lators of minister to several the sabbath and the lators of minister the sabbath and the lators of minister the sabbath and the lators of minister the sabbath and CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.

out as many, in propor

22 with 1829 for 19 different is about 22 for 19 different aited States. Of this number

as and executions w

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